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The News

VOL. 2. NO. 16. RED DEER, ALBERTA, MAY 8, 1906. Subscription $1.00 per year

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The Hospital Question.

The Reason that the hospital has been closed is two fold, 1st that there were some features in the interior arrangement of the building that had long proved vexation and had to be changed; secondly the Board of Directors felt unable to conduct its affairs any longer under a system of dual authority over the staff. They have as a body the very highest regard for the Executive of the Victorian Order and have at all times received the kindest and most courteous treatment at their hands, but they have found it utterly impossible to satisfactorily conduct the Hospital with V.O. nurses. The V.O.does not pretend to exercise any control over the staff, they being subject to the local Board but in actual experience it has been found that the staff does resent its most reasonable oversight and a condition of affairs arose which brought things to a crisis. It was felt that if the Hospital was to be a success the whole burden of management, and engaging of the staff must be undertaken solely by the Board. This meant a separation from the Victorian Order, so early in Feb'y the matter was laid before them for their consideration and the Board has only last Wednesday received their views on the matter in a most comprehensive statement of the relations of this Order to affiliated Hospitals. The Executive expressed an earnest desire to be of assistance to us and continue the present relationship but at the same time stated that if we still desired separation they would naturally expect their $2000 refunded.

The situation that now confronts the Directors of the Hospital is:

1st. Either to open it again in affiliation with the Order and try to secure money from some source to pay off the other liabilities.

2nd. To close up or sell the whole property out and pay off the liabilities.

3rd. To turn the property over to the town in return for money enough to pay off all its debts, but still manage it for the municipality.

Regarding the first clause it may be said that the Directors shrink from again undertaking its operation under any conditions excepting sole and absolute control and management of the staff without any outside interference and some of them have said that they will be compelled to resign their positions on the Board if it is opened upon any other conditions. This then disposes of condition number one and the logical sequence is that the Victorian Order must have their money or we must close up.

This brings to consideration number two which implies that a property worth anywhere from $12000 to $15000 is to be sold to the highest bidder, in order to satisfy claims of $6000, also that the hospital would probably cease to be, that all the earnest care and attention given it by the Public, the Directors and the Ladies Aid has been of no avail and that their time and money has been thrown away.

In considering the 3rd condition it might be viewed from three standpoints.

(a) What material assets will accrue to the town by taking it over?

(b) What will be the cost of doing so?

(c) What the Sentimental value of an acquisition of this kind?

Regarding clause 'A,' it has been stated by many that have seen the property that it looks like good value for $15,000 which of course includes the real estate the building and the furnishings.

It is very doubtful if it could be replaced for a dollar less than this, but say it was only worth $10,000 then dealing with clause 'B,' we the town could take over this very valuable property from the Board, as it is understood they would give a deed of it to the Municipality for just what is required to pay off its liabilities which are $6000. This looks like a bargain and it would be well to figure what it would cost the individual electors to put the deal through. Supposing the town should issue 10 year debentures for $6000 at par bearing interest at 5 per cent per an it would require 10 equal annual payments of $773.03 to pay them off. These figures are approximately correct but we have not had time to submit them to an Actuary to verify them, but we are sure they are not very much estray.

Now last years assessment of the town was about $875,000 and it is confidently expected this year it will reach about the million dollar mark. Taking a million dollar assessment as our basis it would mean, roughly about 77 one hundredths of a mill on the dollar to repay these debentures in other words it would increase the rates of the ratepayer, who is assessed for $1000 to the extent of 77 cents.

Then follows the consideration of the sentimental side of this whole question. The value of the hospital as a public institution in our midst has been abundantly proved and it be a shame if our young town lacks sufficient enterprize or philanthrophy to keep this valuable public utility suitably supplied in some way.

If some such scheme as outlined above were carried out then every citizen would own a share in this property and have a close personal interest in its welfare.

In order to lay this question before the people the Hospital board hereby announces a public meeting to be held in the Alexandria Hall on the evening of Monday, May 14th at 8 p.m. where the matter can be fully discussed. Let every ratepayer be present at that meeting.

THE COMMITTEE.

Cow Testing Associations.

The table below gives the result of the first thirty day period at St. Edwidge de Clifton, Que., showing the average yield of each herd. Over 140 cows were tested altogether, but only those milking for the full 30 days are included in this summary.

ST. EDWIDGE, QUE.

30 days ending April 10th. 1906.

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Average yield per Cow. Milk lb.	Test.	Fat lb.
1	15	584	3.9	23.3
2	2	785	3.7	28.4
3	3	550	3.9	21.7
4	1	180	4.3	7.7
5	4	427	3.7	11.5
6	1	370	3.5	12.9
7	2	550	4.0	22.2
8	5	761	3.5	26.6
10	1	345	4.2	14.4
12	3	390	4.0	13.3
14	3	570	3.7	20.8
16	1	300	4.0	12.0
19	1	530	3.4	19.0
21	2	830	3.1	26.1
23	2	420	3.8	16.1
Av'r'ge	46	555	3.8	20.9

Dairy Commissioner's Office,
Ottawa, 24th., Apr., 1907.

The Legion of Frontiersmen.

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Chairman of the Council and Hon. Treasurer, The Right Hon. The Earl of Longsdale; Chairman of Executive Council, Sir Henry Seton-Karr, Kt., C.M.G.

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Our city fathers have risen to the occasion with a handsome new watering cart which in this very dusty season will be not only a comfort to the citizens generally but real value to the business men whose goods must be seriously effected by the prevailing dust.

The cart looks like a good article of the standard type.

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Beef—4 live weight.
Wheat—60, 65 cents.
Oats—25.
Barley—35.
Pork—6, 6 1-4 live weight.
Eggs—12 1-2.
Potatoes—50 per bu.
Butter--15, 17 1-2.

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A. SCOTT.
MANAGER RED DEER BRANCH

AT THE PLAY PARTY

By Martha McCulloch-Williams

Copyright, 1908, by Ruby Douglas

Mary-Cindy swung down the line, waving and weaving, her hands as high as her head, all the while chanting ing with the rest:

"Whirl about and wheel about, Rose Betsy Lina!
Wheel about and twirl about, Ro-sa Betsy Li-na!
Twirl about, whirl about, Ro-sa Bet-sy Li-na!
I want you for my d-a-r-l-i-n-g!"

Her chanting was thin and sweet, a fine thread of melody through the ramping, romping chorus, which the rhythmic footfalls, heavy or light, accented into something weird, almost barbaric. The motion, too, had a touch of primitive savagery—it was so free, so unrestrained, so vividly vital.

The row of players ran all the big room's length, men one side, women the other, with the topmost couple ever changing as those who had stood head swung down the middle together, then separated, meeting and parting sides swinging as they met up the sides again. The play was no more than a reel, lacking only the piping or the fiddling. But good Mrs. Dowdell, who held dancing a deadly sin, stood by looking on happily and laughing heartily at the antics and shufflings of the more vigorous players.

Mary-Cindy's foot was as light as thistledown. Her mother thought proudly by how clumsy she made the other girls look, unintentionally, of course. Mary-Cindy would not think of willfully outshining them thus in her own house at her very first party.

Mrs. Dowdell had been doubtful over the party. Now she was very glad she had let Mary-Cindy have her way. The trouble had been nothing to speak of, and as for the expense—well, she reckoned she could call in the neighborhood young folk to feast and frolic this one night without asking anybody to leave. What if she had not quite paid back all the money she had to borrow when her husband died? She owed it to her brother, a bachelor, and as fond as he could be of Mary-Cindy. Certainly he wouldn't make her trouble. As for other folks, let them say what they pleased.

Thus the good dame said to herself openly in her upper mind. Down beneath she felt that the party was worth while because it had brought young Ellerton again within range of Mary-Cindy's eyes. He had seemed struck with her at the big meeting, now six weeks back, but had somehow not come to call, as she had confidently expected he would. But nobody could say she had cast him after. His coming was, after a sort, accidental. She had but said to Jack Edwards that he might fetch whatever young men he chose, and Jack had chosen to bring Ellerton.

Ellerton had insisted upon being Mary-Cindy's partner in all the plays. He had said, too, he was going to make her take him in to supper, so as to be sure of getting a full share of the good things. All night he had been laughing and as full of pranks as a boy just out of school. He had even been audacious enough to drag Mrs. Dowdell herself into one play—for a single round, of course—and he had fallen into the way of calling her Mammy Dowdell, as did all the other boys, whom she had about half brought up.

"Ain't he a gay one? I wonder how his wife'd like it of she knowed his carryin's on!" Pamela Ricks said in Mrs. Dowdell's ear, nodding as she spoke toward Ellerton.

Pamela, tall and twenty, had been very pretty. Now, at thirty, thinning, fading, with her soul on edge, she was spiteful withal, a gossip of the first water. But Mrs. Dowdell was a match for her.

"Nobody's wife has got any call to mind her husband's bein' at no house, party or no party," she said, with her easiest smile. "But I believe in bein' keerful. That's why I told Frank Ellerton he'd have to put up mostly with Mary-Cindy tonight. I wouldn't have him beauin' around the other girls. I knowed Mary-Cindy 'd keep him out o' mischief."

Pamela's jaw dropped. "La, I thought you didn't know—no more'n the rest" she ejaculated.

Just then the rush to supper swept her away—supper which meant hot roast turkey, barbecued pig, nine kinds of cake and five of custard, not to name hot coffee and brandy fruit. Mrs. Dowdell had stinted nothing, but somehow as she glanced up and down the long table she had set with such housewifely pride it seemed to her suddenly to hold naught but dust and ashes. She had lied bravely to Pamela. It was the only thing to do if she would save her child from Pamela's acid tongue. Her heart went down, down as she looked to the farther end of the room and saw Mary-Cindy with cheeks like damask roses and starry eyes laughing at something young Ellerton had said, then suddenly darting away from him to greet a late arrival.

"You don't deserve a howdy nor a crumb of supper, you horrid Belly Slowpoke," she said to the newcomer, with a smile that took all sting from the words. "You tried your best to slight my party, but you couldn't," she went on. "Don't try to make excuses. I know."

"My excuse made itself. It's waitin' for us outside," Billy Acton said very low as he spoke, stepping between Mary-Cindy and the rest. "I wish you'd come and see it," he went on. "I found it in the rond, and what to do with it beats me plumb and clean."

"What? Who is it?" Mary-Cindy whispered as Billy half dragged her toward a seated figure in the deserted big room. "You ask," Billy whispered back. "All I know is it's somebody huntin' up Frank Ellerton—somebody that had got stuck in the mud down this side the creek. The buggy axle broke, and we had a time splcin' it"—

"You said we should find my husband. Where is he?" the figure demanded, rising up and turning to face the pair. "Mr. Ellerton, I mean. Tell him to come at once."

"Call him!" Mary-Cindy said, wheeling upon Billy. She was white and trembling, but her voice rang clear. The stranger girl looked at her curiously with eyes full of dancing lights—lights that matched well the wavery color in her cheeks. But she said nothing until Billy came back with young Ellerton, who started at sight of her, yet evidently not in dismay. He caught both her hands and looked down at her with a worship in face, his eyes asking questions his lips could not frame.

"Frank! Oh, Frank! It's all right—we're friends again—and free!" the stranger cried joyously, flinging her arms about his neck and hanging him tight. "And I'm so glad I almost love you," she went on. "They wanted to send for you—said I ought to wait until you came, but you know I hate waiting. I simply had to come and tell you the good news."

"You darling Edith," Frank said affectionately, patting her cheek. Then he turned to the wondering pair beside him and explained, still keeping hold of Edith's hand. "We've had fearful trouble, all for nothing. You see, we got married in a joke—not in the least meaning to do it—two years back. When we found out we were tied hard to persuade us into accepting the situation. All we would agree to was to wait awhile, a year or such matter, before undertaking to set ourselves free. But the longer we thought of the tie the less we liked having bound us enough to kept on being the best possible friends. And then there came a time when we both found out things—things about ourselves and other people. We didn't want a divorce. Indeed, we couldn't well get it. Annulment was hardly practicable, so we were at our wits' end. And then a blessed lawyer dug out the chance of jactitation of marriage, and somehow he has carried it through, and we're consequently ready to dance at each other's wedding."

"Yes," Edith said, nodding and blushing, then holding out her hand to Mary-Cindy. "Mine is next week. You must be sure to come. Will you do it?"

"Certainly she will," Ellerton answered before Mary-Cindy could speak. "She'll come and be your matron of honor. You know I'm going to be Joe Bent's best man."

Mary-Cindy was never satisfied with the spirit of the law, but who consider it necessary to enter into compromises with the letter. Of such was an old citizen of Hopkinton, N. H., a good many years ago, and his juggling with his conscience is recorded by Mr. Lord in the records of the town.

The old man used to boast that he never went back on his exact word, but had no compunctions in going round it. Once he wished to buy a certain tract of land, but the owner named the price he exclaimed:

"I won't give it! I tell you I will never give it!"

The owner did not yield nevertheless. A few days afterward the old man called again. He said nothing about the land, but stepped into the owner's barn and picked up a flail.

"What's that?" he asked.

"That? Oh, that's a flail."

"So you call that a flail, do you? Well, what would you take for it?"

The owner named a very small sum.

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do," continued the old man. "I'll give you the price you mentioned for your land and this flail. And you mustn't forget the flail. It must be included in the deed."

So the legal instrument was duly made out, signed and delivered, recording the purchase of a certain tract of land situated thus and so and bounded as follows, and also a certain flail."

Evolutionary Shopping.

Mrs. Compton looked at her patient but bewildered husband with an expression of good natured superiority. "Dear me, George," she said cheerfully. "I don't see the use of my trying to explain to you, but I'm perfectly willing to do it, of course.

"I did intend, as you say, to buy a kitchen table, and I came home with a bolt mirror. I let it was an absolutely natural change.

"First I looked at kitchen tables. Then the clerk called my attention to the kitchen cabinets, with drawers and everything. Then I said how much they looked like bureaus, and what they had no glass. Then he showed me one with a glass, and then he said he had such a pretty bureau if I cared to look at it.

"So I looked at that, and it was pretty, but the glass was rather small. So then he showed me a dressing case with a good sized mirror, and I said what nice glass it was. And then he said, 'If you want to see a fine piece of glass, let me show you one of our new hall mirrors.'

"And of course, George, you can understand that when I saw that beautiful mirror I had to have it; and you know you don't like me to run up bills in new places, and I hadn't enough to buy a kitchen table, too, now isn't it clear?"—Youth's Companion.

The English of India.

Applying for a post in the police of the central provinces of India, a native wrote: "I have a good long equiline nose, piercing eyelashes on a semi-globular face and a good physique. My family has a history that takes my imagination back to three pedigrees, when my grandfather was a millioner. With the translation and times matter change and my father was driven to the necessity to accept a schoolmastership. Ultimately he enjoyed his well earned pension by the time he gave up his ghost. In case my aspirations turn out a reality I shall as a matter of course be bound to prey God for your long life and prosperity."

Not to Be Hesperated.

"Yes," an old Indian fighter was saying, "the Sioux done something to me that they could never do again."

"What was that?"

"They scalped me."

Jealousy is the greatest of misfortunes and the least pitied by those who cause it.—Rochefoucauld.

HOSPITAL RELICS.

Odd Things to Be Seen in a Great London Establishment.

If the reader can imagine the cure of every one of the 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons living in London of some ailment or disease he holds in his mind's eye a true picture of the vast work done by the hospital since its foundation. The south sea bubble, like many another financial catastrophe, ruined thousands of citizens, but it enabled Thomas Guy, who sold his investments in the stock to the great advantage of other people as well as himself to found the institution which bears his name and to restore to health (down to the present time) over 6,000,000 human beings.

Among the many curiosities exhibited in the famous museum at Guy's is a large piece of cardboard bearing the remnants of thirty-five pocketknives, which were swallowed by an American sailor. His name was John Cummings, and he was admitted to the hospital in 1822. A small book, containing also the manuscript of the printed copy, narrates the particulars of this remarkable case, and it may be perused by the privileged visitor to Guy's.

It appears that Cummings during a spree ashore challenged the feats of a conjuror who had made a pretense of swallowing knives. Encouraged by his drunken comrades, the sailor actually swallowed an opened pocketknife, to the astonishment of the conjuror. Feeling no immediate pain, he put five other knives out of sight in the same way. In two years' time he had, in the course of his drunken bouts, shown sufficient bravado to enlarge his internal armory by twenty-nine additional knives. When, after his foolishness had brought him to the hospital and subsequently to his grave, a postmortem examination was made the thirty-five knives were removed from his stomach by the amazed surgeons.

These interesting relics are exhibited among others in the surgical classroom, whither the students return from the dissecting room to correct their impressions. Close by is another interesting object, a glass case containing a number of what appear to be illuminated parchments. The grewsome nature of these exhibits grows upon the visitor when he learns that they are simply patches of tattooed human skin preserved in spirits. The inscription upon each enables one to trace the occupation and character of the unfortunate patient from whom it was taken. One was a colored sailor, a native of Africa. On another naive square inclosing a bit of skin is worked an artistic representation of the most brilliant plumaged birds known in the tropics.

Guy's anatomical wax models are said to be the finest in the world. One of these is extremely valuable, the hospital authorities having refused the sum of £5,000 offered for it by a foreign medical celebrity. It is an absolutely perfect model of the upper extremity of the body, showing every muscle, gland, vein, nerve and artery. It took Joseph Towne, a clever demonstrator at Guy's, fully two years to make it, but with him in 1870 also died the secret of the process by which the wonderful construction of the human body was reproduced in wax with such marvelous fidelity.—London Standard.

The Land of Pagodas.

Burma is the land of pagodas. From the summit of every mountain, of every hill or hillock, from above the cliffs and rocks and from among the woods of the islands of the broad Irawadi rise the graceful forms and gilded pinnacles of numberless pagodas. Often they are crowned by a golden htee or umbrella. Pagodas are rarely temples in the true sense. They are usually solid, tapering buildings placed over real or imitation relics. Close by, among groves of palms and bananas, are generally to be seen the carved and seven storied roofs of the kloungs, or Buddhist monasteries. Gay and light hearted as are the Burmans, they realize another and future existence as vividly as they do the present life, and the teachings of the great Buddha are ever present to their

RELATING TO IRON.

Discovery of the Metal, According to Various Authorities.

The Bible speaks of Tubal Cain as the discoverer of iron and the father of smiths. The Egyptians imputed to Hephaestus the same honor, while Pliny mentions it having been discovered by Dactyles on Mount Ida after the forests on the mountain side had been destroyed by lightning. This was about 1,432 years B. C. Jeremiah and Ezekiel both mention iron in their Scriptural writings, the latter specially mentioning two qualities of the metal and calling one bright iron, which was probably steel.

Moses mentions an iron furnace, and Job speaks of it as being taken out of the earth. Thousands of years before the opening of the Christian era the Egyptians used iron in making sickles, knives and such things. Sparta first used iron for money. Britain also used it as a medium of barter and exchange prior to the conquest by the Romans.

The Britons before the time of Christ used to export iron to Gaul, and after the Roman conquest the conquerors established extensive smelting works, which existed at least as late as the Saxon conquest.—St. James' Gazette.

Finnish Marriage Fetes.

Marriage fetes in Finland, as in Norway, are often prolonged for several days, even among folk of humble rank. One peculiarity, which may excite more surprise than approval among eligible suitors in our own country, is that the Finnish lover never himself "pops the question" to the girl of his choice. The momentous proposal is made through a third person, called the "taiman," to whom the happy couple give a present when his delicate mediation proves successful and ends in a wedding. Not uncommonly their gift to the taiman takes the unromantic form of a shirt.

In like manner the clergyman who presides over the nuptial service receives a simple and inexpensive present, often a handkerchief and a pair of warm hair gloves. A similar gift is bestowed upon the officiating priest at funerals. Upon these mournful occasions the service is exceedingly simple —more so than would satisfy the views of British undertakers—but the burial is, as a rule, followed by large hospitality on the part of the bereaved family.

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

TILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEYS.

Then his Rheumatism and other pains Vanished Once and for all—His Case One of Many.

Barwick, Ont., Apr. 9.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered Kidneys is the experience of many of the settlers of this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping.

"I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace up my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

Italy now possesses over thirteen thousand monticants, according to a report issued by the council of relief and benevolence.

The Hungarian cabinet has decided to postpone the general elections for a few months.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Sailors Talked to Admiral.

Some years ago, while travelling from Scotland, Admiral Sir William Kennedy was joined in his carriage by two young sailors returning to their ship at Chatham, and he took the role of a commercial traveler anxious for information on nautical matters.

The sailors answered his questions as to life aboard ship, and when he asked what the officers are like, and whether the admirals and captains got drunk and used bad language, the men replied, "Oh, no, sir. At least, not in the dockyard!"

On the arrival of the train at Rugby the admiral revealed his identity, but though he was then appointed commander-in-chief at Sheerness, all his efforts to find the young sailors failed.

In telling the story in "The Army and Navy Gazette," Admiral Sir William Kennedy says: "If ever these lines should meet the eye of my traveling companions, I trust they will remember the commercial gent in the 'soap and tallow trade,' who would be glad to see them again and discuss the affairs of the navy."

A Choice of Evils.

A young Scotchman fresh from his native land had "hired out" to a western farmer as a harvest hand. He was strong, industrious and full of enthusiasm, but the mosquitoes were a revelation to him. In all his experience he had never encountered anything so fierce, bloodthirsty and persistent, and they made his life miserable.

"They won't bother you, Sandy," said one of his fellow laborers, "if you smoke a pipe as they're round you."

Sandy had never "smokit," but he procured a pipe and some tobacco and proceeded to follow the advice.

For a few moments he smoked with much zeal and earnestness. Then he became very pale. He laid the pipe down and placed the tobacco by its side.

"'Tis varra gude tae keep the mosquitoes away, nae doot," he said, with a long, sorrowful breath, "but I prefair the mosquitoes!"

Shakespeare and English.

There is an old, a very old, tale told of a venerable lady, who, after seeing the play of "Hamlet" for the first time, said, "It is a very good play as plays go, but it is made up of quotations." This good lady, although she was probably unaware of it, was acknowledging, in a roundabout way perhaps, the indebtedness of the English language to our national bard. Phrases, sentences and some times whole lines from his writings have been crystallized, as it were, into colloquial English, and there are probably more quotations drawn from the works of Shakespeare than from those of any other author, ancient or modern—Chambers' Journal.

An Experiment With Water.

Take a pound of water at the temperature of which is 80 degrees C. and mix it with a pound of water at zero, or freezing point. The mixture will make two pounds of water the temperature of which is 40 degrees C.

Now take another pound of water at 80 degrees C. and mix with it a pound of crushed ice—that is, ice crystals—at zero C., the same temperature as the cold water in the first mixture, and the result is that we have two pounds of water at freezing point.

In both cases the weight of water at zero C. introduced into the warm water was the same, but before the ice crystals could assume a liquid condition they had to absorb a certain amount of heat. That heat was drawn from the warm water and consequently reduced its temperature, but it did not raise the temperature of the ice. It simply acted as energy in enabling the ice to become liquid and remain liquid. The heat in the form of latent heat, to be given up again as soon as the water reassumed a crystalline form.

Wonderful Fiddles.

One of the greatest fiddles that ever were known was to be seen at the French court at the time of Charles IX. This was a viol so large that several boys could be pieced inside of it. These boys used to sit inside this queer instrument and sing the airs that the man who handled the bow was playing on the viol outside. The effect is said to have been very beautiful, though it would seem as if the presence of the lads in its interior would seriously interfere with the action of the "great fiddle," as it was called. Many years after another huge instrument of this kind was used at concerts in Boston. It was so large that to play it the fiddler had to stand on a table to use his bow at the proper point on the strings. This instrument was called "the grandfather of fiddles."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

is equally good with hard or soft water.

If you use Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way (follow directions) you need not boil nor rub your clothes, and yet you will get better results than with boiling and hard rubbing in the old-fashioned way.

As Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals and is perfectly pure, the most delicate fabrics and dainty silks and laces may be washed without the slightest injury.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

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MONSTER TORPEDO.

The New Engine of Destruction Adopted by the Navy.

The United States navy has just adopted a new engine of destruction in the shape of a high speed turbine torpedo, the Bliss-Leavitt. It is classed as one of the most powerful and deadly gun weapons in existence today.

This self propelling sea monster travels through the water at a pace of thirty-six knots and has an extreme range of 4,000 yards, 3,500 being the guaranteed contract range. Owing to its superior advantages in speed and range, being capable of going eight knots, or 25 per cent, faster and nearly double the distance of the latest Whitehead, it will supplant the latter, now considered to be obsolete. The best performance of the Whitehead is a speed of twenty-eight knots, going but 2,000 yards.

The new torpedo has an additional advantage and one especially adapted for submarines, inasmuch as it can be discharged equally well from submerged tubes as on deck, a feature never successfully accomplished with the Whitehead.

The torpedo is fired out of a tube some twenty feet in length, the interior being well greased. About twenty minutes are required to force the 2,250 pounds of compressed air into the air chamber. An impulse charge of ninety pounds starts the glistening, cigar shaped shell of steel on its course. On ships gunpowder and electricity are also used for this purpose. After making a five foot dive, striking the water nearly horizontally, the torpedo darts off on a bee line, foaming and tearing through the water to attack its imaginary foe.—The World Today.

Water Drinking.

After all the efforts of physicians to make their patients drink water copiously and of the aforesaid patients to dispose of quarts of water daily it is nothing short of discouraging to be told by a medical writer that excessive water drinking often works serious harm. Brain workers with too little muscular activity or men who have excessive muscular activity without proper hygienic supervision nearly always take a sufficient if not an excessive quantity of liquids in the form of tea, coffee, beer, milk or water, declares this author as quoted in the Woman's Medical Journal. The normal amount of water required daily is a mathematical calculation regulated by the sensation of thirst. Many conditions must be considered before water drinking is prescribed, she says further, and its effects should be so carefully noted as those of any other therapeutic measure.

Twenty Millions' Worth of Cameras.

Thirty years ago a camera was a rarity. The enthusiast who possessed one carried a mountain of traps afield and smothered in a tent during his tedious manipulation of the wet plates. Last year the United States alone made 300,000 cameras, working with the mere pressure of a bulb or button, and the photographic business reached the respectable commercial total of $20,000,000.

Such figures, too, do not even hint at the true extension of this use of the sun's aid in obtaining exact copies of anything the eye can see. If one were to tell an ordinary witness man that photography has a more pervading influence on his daily life than any other one discovery of which we have an authentic record he would probably be highly incredulous, yet it is an indisputable fact.—World's Work.

The County Watchdog.

Mart Person is regarded as a safe watchdog of the treasury in Washington county, Kan., on account of an incident which happened while he was road overseer. He was working a road that separates Washington and Republic counties. Along came a wolf that had been hunted nearly to death and lay down on the Washington side of the line to die. It was so utterly gone that the presence of man seemed to have no effect on it. The force of men working on the road gathered around it. It paid no attention to them, and finally Mr. Person, seeing it was bound to die, spurred it over across the road to the other side, saying, "There, you scoundrel, if you are going to die, go over into Republic county and let them pay the bounty."—Kansas City Journal.

Somewhere Else Next Time.

Justice Pickering of Springfield does not believe in cheap labor. The other day he married a couple and indignantly spurned a tender of $1.25 for his services. "I never paid any more than that for getting married," remarked the bridegroom. "But I am not dealing in cut-rate marriage services," replied the justice. Then the bridegroom offered to make it $1.50. The justice remained adamant. He said his rate was $2 and the bridegroom must produce. "Ain't I worth $2?" asked the bride. "I suppose you are," said the bridegroom, and with a heavy sigh he paid full fare, but warned the justice that he would never come to him again to get married—Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune

Evident.

Little Millie—Did you tell your mother you had a good time at my birthday party?

Little Willie—I didn't have to. I was sick for two days.—Yonkers Statesman.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

Some That Are Not Worth the Expense of Time and Energy.

Women certainly are the conservatives of the race. Long ago men learned that time was too valuable to waste on useless details. But women still cling to their idols. One reads in the correspondence column of women's magazines perfectly absurd paragraphs on small economies. One woman recommends saving the gummed ends of old letters and circulars to use in patching books, sheet music, baking tins, etc. Imagine wasting time cutting old envelopes to pieces for gummed paper which may be purchased by the yard for a few cents! A roll of passe partout paper, the thinnest kind, costs about 4 cents. One piece would last for mending purposes at least a year. Another economist writes with evident pride that she saves all the empty breakfast food boxes, pastes a white paper hinge on the flap to strengthen the cover, buys a wooden box to hold a number of the paper boxes and labels the latter empty spools, string, rubber rings and other things, mostly not worth preserving. Such small savings are not worth while at the expense of time and energy, and the sooner women get that into their heads the better.—New York Post.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

When slicing an onion to flavor a stew or salad score each slice first before cutting it off.

It is said that potted meat will keep a longer time if it is covered with mutton fat instead of melted butter.

When pies are ready for the oven, make a tube of clean paper and put in the slit in the center of the pie. It will prevent the juice from boiling over, and the pies will be nice and moist.

A French cookbook declares that freshly killed meat is better for making bouillon, as it has kept all its juices and flavor. Pieces like low and top round, the neck, the shin and the shoulder are juicy and appropriate for this famous soup.

After cutting oranges in two parts place a lemon reamer over a glass tumbler and with this extract the juice. This serve in glass punch cups beside the plate for a breakfast course. It is more enjoyable than the ordinary method of eating oranges.

The German government has become actively interested in reviving the empire's shipbuilding trade because of the great need of seamen.

A Requisite for the Rancher—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a remedy needful, not only for many human ills, but for horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this oil.

The United States will make no concessions to Turkey in the tariff dispute until the American demands regarding schools have been settled.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Cubian Itch on Human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion, it never fails. At all druggists

William Welch, said to be the oldest surviving member of the Union army in the Civil War, recently celebrated the 106th anniversary of his birth.

A SPRING TONIC.

Weak, Tired and Depressed People Need a Tonic at This Season to Put the Blood Right.

Spring blood is bad blood. Indoor life during the winter months is respon sible for weak, watery, impure blood. You need a tonic to build up the blood in the spring just as much as a tree needs new sap to give it vitality for the summer. It is the spring the bad blood shows itself in many ways. In some it breeds pimples and eruptions. In others it may be through occasional headaches, a variable appetite, perhaps twinges of neuraigia,, or rheumatism, or a lazy feeling in the morning and a desire to avoid exertion. For these spring ailments it is a true tonic you need, and the greatest blood-making, health-giving tonic in all the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red, health-giving blood, which reaches every nerve and every organ in the body, bringing health, strength and energy to weak, despondent, ailing men and women. Here is proof. Mrs. Chas. Blackburn, Aylesford Station, N.S., says: "For the past ten years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine I have taken when I found I needed a medicine. Last spring I was feeling poorly, was weak, easily tired and depressed. I got three boxes and they made me feel like a new person. These pills are the best medicine I know of when the blood is out of or der."

Thousands of people not actually sick need a tonic in the spring, and to all these a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will bring new energy and new strength. To those who may be more seriously ailing, who are suffering from any of the ailments due to bad blood—a fair treatment with these pills will bring new health and vitality. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Received the Lyell Medal.

The distinguished recipient of the Lyell medal, Dr. Frank Dawson Adams, professor of geology in McGill University, was born in Montreal, and is a graduate of the university in which he has held a professorship since 1894. Following his high standing there both in natural and applied science, Dr. Adams subsequently studied in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and at Heidelberg, where he received the decree of Ph.D., devoting himself specially to lithology and physical geology. For many years Dr. Adams was on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey, and is the author of numerous papers, dealing especially with problems of metamorphism and the older crystalline rocks of the earth's crust. These treatises have been copied in many scientific publications in Canada, England and the United States. Dr. Adams has all the genius of the explorer and his writings little word him an authoritative repute. It is interesting to note that his predecessor in the chair of geology at McGill, Sir Wm. Dawson, was the first Canadian to win the coveted Lyell medal. Dr. Adams is the second to maintain the high standing of this professorship.

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their Complete Home Cure, Post Free to Readers of This Paper for Limited Period Only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recently perfected by His Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a special study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Company, 24 King Street West, Toronto.

The Ontario Fish commission is in Ottawa preparing an interim report for the department of fisheries.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

The Yucatan Power Company, capitalized at $1,000,000 with headquarters at Montreal, has been incorporated.

"I'd Rather be Dead than suffer again the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by shaking fever of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else has failed is a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief.—92

Michael Petite, sixteen years old, was sentenced at New York to three years' imprisonment for stealing a penny from a little girl.

Canadian Northern Changes in Time Table.

MAIN LINE WEST. With the change of time tables on April 1st the Canadian Northern now operate their Express Passenger train service between Winnipeg and Edmonton, west bound leaving Winnipeg at 8:00 o'clock daily except Sunday, arriving at Edmonton 22:15 o'clock daily except Monday and Friday, leaving Edmonton 19.15 o'clock daily except Friday, arriving at Winnipeg 12:20 o'clock daily except Sunday. The Edmonton Express is operated both directions by way of Gladstone. Through first class sleepers are carried in each direction between Edmonton and Winnipeg and dinners serving meals a la carte are attached. The line via Carberry between Winnipeg and Dauphin is served by train leaving Winnipeg 8:00 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Dauphin 17:40 o'clock, eastbound leaving Dauphin 2:30 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving Winnipeg 12 20 o'clock.

OAK POINT SECTION. The service between Winnipeg and Oak Point is increased to a tri-weekly, leaving Winnipeg 8:15 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Oak Point 12:30 o'clock, returning same days, leaving Oak Point 14:00 o'clock arriving Winnipeg 18:15 o'clock.

ROSSBURN SECTION. Through connections are made in both directions between Rossburn and Winnipeg as follows: —Will leave Winnipeg 8:00 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Rossburn 22:00 o'clock; eastbound leaving Rossburn 23:20 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Winnipeg 12:20 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

WINNIPEGOSIS SECTION. Leave Dauphin 19:00 o'clock Tuesday and Thursday, arrive Winnipegosis 21:30 o'clock. Return leaving Winnipegosis 2:00 o'clock Wednesday and Friday, arriving Dauphin 4:30.

SWAN RIVER SECTION. Leave Dauphin 16:00 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Swan River 21:30 o'clock, leave Swan River 23:30 Monday and Wednesday, arriving Melfort 15:15 Tuesday and Thursday. East bound, leave Melfort 7:00 Wednesday and Friday arriving Swan River 21:20 o'clock, leave Swan River 23:00 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Dauphin 4:00 o'clock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Service on other branches remains the same as heretofore.

The improved service thus placed in effect between Winnipeg and Edmonton is proving of enormous advantage t settlers and, landseekers, and so far all trains have been well filled with new arrivals from other countries, all seeking a home in the great and fertile Saskatchewan Valley.

Lady Moon

By A. M. DAVIES OGDEN

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Outside the stately old mansion the press of carriages was growing almost unmanageable. Within the ripple of soft laughter and waving of many fans, the glitter and glow of diamonds bespoke the fact that Lady Cheynemore had thrown open Little Barrington House for the celebrated tableaux of which all London had been talking for the week past.

The greatest beauties of the season were to pose, well known artists had consented to arrange and drape their lovely models, and "everybody" was there.

Near the door, a little out of the crush, Nigel Anstruther stood and looked about him with the eyes of the man to whom London sights have been strange for the last six years. He was a little amused and a little bored. Society functions were not much in his line. Just back from India on leave, he had run up to town to see one or two old friends, and Honoria Derwentwater, having no spare moment to grant him from her other guests, had suggested his coming on to Lady Cheynemore's.

It was rather a nuisance, but he wanted to get back to the country next morning if possible. And, after all, the color, the lights, the pretty women, were not so bad. Presently he must find Honoria and ask the question that this afternoon's crowd had rendered impossible to put. It was expected of him, he supposed. His people had always hoped for it. And then all at once, by a sudden freak of the imagination, as he glanced about for the fair English face there rose before him the laughing, mischievous eyes of the little American girl who had teased, bewildered and thoroughly enchanted him during those few brief weeks in Simla. Where was she now?

Involuntarily his thoughts wandered back to the day when he had seen her first, dainty and sweet in fluffy white, sitting under a marquee at the viceroy's reception. She seemed such a little thing that he started in surprise when she complained of being unable to secure a really good riding horse. The hands she held out for inspection were absurdly small. Still doubtful, he had yet managed to get for her the best woman's mount to be had in Simla. But the first minute she was up his misgivings vanished. She certainly could ride.

After that every day they were out together exploring the hills, trotting gayly over the smooth, hard roads, Mrs. Wharton, only too glad that Ethel had found some one to go with her, consenting willingly. And every day Anstruther's admiration deepened. If there was one thing he approved most it was a good seat.

The girl's father was dead, and she and her mother, a frail but indomitable spirited woman, were leisurely seeing the world. After strolling in Bombay, they had run up to Simla for the breezes and lingered on, pleased with the queer little town and the Anglo-Indian life. It was quite gay at that season. Simla was full, and every day there were dinners, luncheons, teas and picnics.

Would Anstruther ever forget the moonlight picnic he gave? The night had been glorious. Under the soft glow of an Indian moon the hills lay misty radiant, every leaf on the deodars seeming to stand out with vivid life. Ethel Wharton and Anstruther with several others had gone on horseback, the rest of the party in dhikshaws with coolies to carry the provisions. The picnic had been a great success. And then came the ride home. By a mutual though unspoken impulse Anstruther and Ethel had dropped back of the others. Both were conscious of a certain exaltation of mood, a vague excitement due to the influence of the moon—perhaps. Gradually their talk, at first animated and quick, slackened to monosyllables and at last died away.

For several moments they rode on in silence; then, as if oppressed by the stillness, the girl began to sing. To music of her own she had set some words by George MacDonald: "Lady Moon, Lady Moon, where are you roving? Over the sea. Lady Moon, Lady Moon, whom are you loving? All who love me."

Anstruther, listening, was aware of a sudden pang. Was she going over the sea? Would she be going soon?

"Lady Moon," he began unsteadily. "Ah, that is you—so white, so fair, so perfect! And you, too, will pass from us! What shall we do without your light?"

The girl glanced at him quickly. "Lady Moon, Lady Moon, whom are you loving?" she hummed. Anstruther, his heart suddenly beating fast, leaned forward.

"Do you mean that?" he demanded tensely. "Do you love those who love you? For you know that I, Ethel"—as something in the girl's face made his pulses leap. But, the great crimson waves flooding up over brow and cheek, she touched her horse smartly.

"Come," she said breathlessly, "I'll race you home.

Anstruther went back that night to his quarters, a glad exultation tingling through every vein. She cared, he was sure she cared.

And then the sight of a long, official looking envelope on his table for a moment drove every other thought from his mind. His orders were to report at once. There had been a sharp uprising in the hills. He must take his regiment out without delay, nor could he tell how long his absence might be. With barely time to fling a few necessaries into his kit bag and scratch a hasty note to Miss Wharton he was off.

Three weeks later, returning, tired, bronzed and eager, the first thing to meet his eyes was the note still lying where the forgetful boy had left it. And Miss Wharton and her mother were gone. Ten days ago they had left, he was told. There was no clew by which to follow them; no one knew whither they had departed.

Anstruther, torturing himself with vain imaginings as to what she must have thought of him, nearly went mad. He could hardly sleep. The man grew nervous, irritable, until even the colonel noticed it and recommended a trip home. As a consequence Anstruther now stood in Lady Cheynemore's drawing room and, indifferent to what he came of him, waited to ask Honoria Derwentwater to be his wife. After all he had always known Honoria. Probably they would get on as well as most married couples. And the dad would be pleased.

There was a sudden ripple of talk at his side. "Here is the next. What, you have not met her yet? My dear, she is the beauty this season. Just wait and you will see."

Anstruther listened with his tolerant smile. He must try to reach Honoria. But as he stirred all at once the lights were lowered, and he, perforce, halted. Well, he could wait until the tableau was over. A faint curiosity, too, was awakened by what he caught from his neighbors. Who was this new beauty? And then he started violently. From the piano came a few bars of prelude oddly familiar. The curtain rose, and the picture stood revealed. In the quick murmur of applause Anstruther's sharp exclamation escaped unnoticed. There, infolded in long, clinging draperies, her lovely hair unbound, one arm thrown negligently up behind the small head, rested Lady Moon, a lustrous crescent seeming to bear her through limitless space. Her face was lifted. Her eyes gazed wistfully into the distance.

"Lady Moon, Lady Moon, where are you roving?" sang the famous soprano, but Anstruther hardly heard. His breath was coming with difficulty; his heart was pounding. So she had not forgotten! Lady Moon, oh, Lady Moon! As the curtain dropped he turned to the man next him, whom luckily he chanced to have met.

"It—it is Miss Wharton, is it not?" he asked, and as the other nodded a quick gratitude welled up within him. Thank heaven, he was not too late! "Won't you take me back?" he demanded. "It is all right," in answer to a look of surprise. "We—we are old friends. I used to know her in India, and—and there is something I ought to tell her."

The Diplomatic Clerk.

"Henry, you haven't a room left, have you?" inquired a New York drummer of his friend of many years' standing on the other side of the counter of the Chicago hotel.

"Not one," replied Henry, "but I'll look over the rack again and see if I can't find you a place somewhere."

"All right," said the New Yorker while his friend gave the slips his anxious attention. Light broke over his face in a moment, and he came back.

"A man up on the parlor floor gave up his room about an hour ago, but he didn't expect to leave it quite so soon. I'll send up and see if I can't hurry him a little."

The porter's bell was rung, a whispered colloquy took place between Henry and that blue shirted functionary, and in fifteen minutes the man from New York was rejoicing in one of "the best rooms in the house."

But the clerk omitted to inform him that the previous occupant had given up his room at the precise moment when he had given up his life.

Origin of Two Tavern Terms.

The term "entire," so often seen over inns and taverns in England and not always understood by the passersby, is said to have first been used about 1722. Prior to that date the malt liquors in general use were ale, beer and "twopenny." It was usual for tavern customers to call for a pint or tankard of half and half—that is, half ale and half beer, half ale and half twopenny or half beer and twopenny. In the course of time it became customary to call for a tankard of "three threads," meaning a third of ale, beer and twopenny. To save publicans the trouble and waste of turning three taps for one pint of liquor some brewer named Hopwood conceived the idea of making a beverage which should unite the flavors of all three drinks. He called his production "entire," or "entire butt beer." As it was considered suitable for porters and other working people, it is said to have obtained the further name of "porter."—London News.

Conkling and Thurman.

Senator Roscoe Conkling was once addressing the senate in an impassioned manner and seemed to direct his remarks to Senator Thurman. At length the latter got irritated.

"Does the senator from New York," he roared, "expect me to answer him every time he turns to me?"

For a moment Mr. Conkling hesitated, and everybody expected a terrific explosion. Then, with an air of exquisite courtesy, he replied:

"When I speak of the law I turn to the senator from Ohio as the Mussulman turns toward Mecca. I turn to him as I do to the English common law as the world's most copious fountain of human jurisprudence."

The usually decorous senate broke into a storm of applause, and the Thurman eye moistened a little. The two statesmen were the best of friends and greatly enjoyed each other's society when "off duty."

Tragedy in Thackeray's Life.

On the 20th of Aug., 1836, at the British embassy in Paris, Thackeray married Isabella Shawe of Doncralle, County Cork. Three daughters were born of this marriage, and after the birth of the third, May 28, 1840, Thackeray took a trip to Belgium, having arranged for the publication of a short book of travels. He had left his wife "nearly well," but returned to find her in a strange state of languor and mental inactivity, which became gradually more pronounced. For a long time, there were gleams of hope. Thackeray himself attended to her exclusively for a time. He took her to her mother's in Ireland and afterwards to Paris. There she had to be placed in a maison de sante. Thackeray taking lodgings close by and seeing her as frequently as he could. A year later, as he wrote to FitzGerald, then very intimate with him, he thought her "all but well." He was then with her at a hydropathic establishment in Germany, where she seemed to be improving for a short time. The case, however, had become almost hopeless when in 1842 he went to Ireland. Yet he continued to write letters to her as late at 1844, hoping that she might understand them. She had finally to be placed with a trustworthy attendant. She was placid and gentle, though unfitted for any active duty and with little knowledge of anything around her. She survived till 1854

THE USE OF BURLAP.

Some Pretty Furnishings May Be Made With This Material.

Burlap darned with an occasional thread of a contrasting color makes some of the prettiest of the impressive furnishings for dens or sitting rooms. Whole sets of it can be made—couch cover and screens, pillows and table covers—at little cost and yet enough variety got to prevent any danger of monotony.

For a couch cover choose one of the darker shades. Rich dark green makes very attractive ones, and a curious dark old blue, a shade that comes in nothing but burlap and in an occasional silk imported from China, is the prettiest of all for a blue room. Of course there are dull Indian reds, and the strange yellows that seem to have been borrowed from rare old hangings in some palace in the orient.

Pillows can be made either stitched on the wrong side and turned inside out or fringed, like an Indian's war coat, deeply, the threads kept from further raveling by an overcasting sewed with heavy cotton. That cotton must match the foundation exactly, by the way. If you use fringe make your cover of just two square pieces and sew them together by a thread, so as to make a perfect square, with strips of color.

AILMENTS OF CHILDREN.

For the Simpler Ones Warm Baths Are Often Very Effective.

The value of warm baths and their effect upon nervous or fretful children, whether in sickness or health, cannot be overestimated. Every infant, unless there be some good reason, on the contrary, such as a skin affection or illness, should have two baths a day—one a tub bath in the morning, the other a warm sponge bath when put to bed. The morning bath is conducive to healthfulness and cleanliness; the sponge bath at night is most useful on account of its quieting and soothing effect. Neither bath should be above or below 98 degrees temperature. At this temperature there can be no danger from cold.

The morning bath removes such deposits as have been excreted by the skin during the night, leaving the pores open and not, as many people suppose, making the child more sensitive to cold. It cleanses the millions of little pores, allowing them to exude certain oils which lubricate the skin and keep it soft and fine, at the same time throwing off refuse which accumulates in the circulation.—Marianna Wheeler in Harper's Bazar.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

Outer leaves of lettuce which are not attractive for salad can be boiled or steamed and served as greens.

To keep the color of parsley dip it for a minute or two in boiling water, then shake off the water and chop fine for soup or sauce.

If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few moments. The potato will absorb much of the salt.

Meat baked in the oven and never basted is often like tough leather throughout. In baking a very hot oven is wanted for five minutes, then the heat should be reduced for gentle cooking.

Good meat should be firm and not too dark nor too pale in color. There should be no burst veins nor blood marks. If so, these places will decay early in kept meat and will spread an area of infection around them.

That Old Wicker Chair.

To renovate a shabby wicker chair first cleanse the wicker thoroughly, using a scrubbing brush and plenty of soap and water. When dry the chair will be greatly improved with a coating or two of green stain. For the seat make a cushion of green linen or a pretty green cretonne. Another cushion for the back may be liked, and it is easily made. Make it of the same material as the seat cushion and of bag shape, longer than wide. It may be fastened to the chair by means of tapes sewed at the top and bottom. If a loose cushion be preferred a pretty yellow linen would look nice and contrast well with the green. Make the case slip fashion, so that it may easily be washed. An unbleached calico bag will be good enough for the vegetable down with which the cushions are filled.

An Aid to Relaxation.

When you are resting, even if it's to be only a matter of a few minutes, darken your room as completely as possible. Lying down throws your head in such a position that the lids of your eyes have a tendency to refuse to keep off rays of light, and there is a definite eye strain in consequence. No bed should be placed in such a way that you are forced to face the morning light, and especially not so that the light will waken you. Depend upon an alarm clock for that if there's nobody willing to serve in that capacity. There must be no strain upon any part of you if your rest is to be perfect, and the matter of darkness or light has a great deal to do with the case.

Ideal Womanhood.

Above all other things, a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow beings, and an intelligent mind capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any fair one thus endowed by nature undeniably has within herself the possibilities for ideal womanhood, for from these characteristics spring the many little virtues which make a woman loved, admired and needed by those around her. Such a one is aptly described by Milton's famous lines:

Grace was in her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.

Chamois Skins.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flesh side of a sheepskin. The skins are soaked in limewater and in a solution of sulphuric acid. Fish oil is poured over them, and they are carefully washed in a solution of potash.

Towers of Sardinia.

There are over 3,000 ancient towers in Sardinia the object of which no one, from Aristotle down, has ever been able to determine.

GIANTS OF THE PAST

PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut. The Remarkable Plated Lizard.

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal. Even today large skeletons often found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period abut the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the Emperor Henry III. The bones were enormous and proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1857 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giant, but made a complete restoration, showing the man twenty feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinnacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over eight feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom—giants in every sense when compared to their pygmy representatives of today. Some years ago some laborers in the Senalik hills of India were engaged upon a government work when they came upon the remains of a reptile that proved beyond question that these animals had their giants in the days of old. The shell which the men exposed might have been used as a shelter for several men, and at first, before its bony nature was known, it was thought by the natives to be a hut of some kind. Fortunately the bones were uninjured, and they were taken out and removed to the British museum, where a complete restoration of the animal may be seen. The length of the turtle was ten feet, its horizontal circumference twenty-five feet and its girth fifteen feet, but it was estimated by scientists that this was not an adult and that when fully grown this huge creature would display a dome-like back eight or nine feet high, giving a total length of twenty feet.

One of the common animals in equatorial South America and in Central America is the tapir, a mammal, which attains a length of four or five feet and is considered rather large, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and various portions of the world. A number of years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. The skeleton was perfect, and as it was lifted out, bone by bone, their amazement increased, and the news was spread all over the country, attracting large numbers of people. When the bones were placed in their proper relation they were found to be the skeleton of a gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as bulky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down the branches from the higher trees. Such an animal was a slow mover and sluggish and must have fallen an easy prey to the human hunters, if they existed.

The marine giants were even more bizarre and grotesque than the land forms. If we can imagine the little iguana lengthened out to thirty feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects, we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs. Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky mountains. Some of the plates of which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the tricaratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was twenty-five feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals of its time.—London Spectator.

Barely Missed.

"I came near getting that appointment I was after."

"How near?"

"I got a disappointment."—Exchange.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense. It is the life of a solider.—Swift.

Hair Strength.

A German experimentalist has proved that a single hair will suspend four ounces without breaking, stretching under the process and contracting again. But the hair thus heavily weighted must be dark brown, for blond hair breaks down under two and one-half ounces.

Kenneth.

Kenneth became sole king of Scotland in 834. From his time to the accession of James VI. Scotland had forty-four kings.

HUMOR

SHE COULDN'T TELL.

They Asked Her, but She Only Blushed and Shook Her Head.

They were talking about proposals, as will sometimes happen when three girls get together; not the proposals they had had, of course—that would be too shockingly indelicate—but the proposals other people had had—that is, proposals in general.

"A proposal, anyway, is no such definite event as people seem to think," said the tall girl, speaking with the conviction of one who knows.

"Well, I don't think there ought to be anything indefinite about it," said the red haired girl severely.

"What Mary means," put in the short girl, "is that a man doesn't pop in on you suddenly and say, 'Will you marry me?' in so many words."

"Certainly he does not," said Mary. "A proposal is generally an indefinite thing running through weeks and even months. The man puts out silent, subtle feelers all this time. He isn't going to plunge blindly into a humiliating rejection. If he has an ounce of discernment he can tell pretty well how the land lies, and once he knows that he doesn't need a Lover's Guidebook to tench him what to say."

"What does he say," asked the red haired girl meaningly.

"Wait," calmly advised the tall girl. "You'll know in good time."

"I always thought," mused the littlest girl, leaning her chin on her hand, "that it would be interesting to know how a woman answers. You seldom hear that side of the question discussed."

"Hear! Hear!" cried the red haired girl. "Dolly's seeking pointers."

"No, I'm not," answered Dolly composedly. "What I say will depend on what I think of him, and I shan't need anybody to tench me that."

"Well, my dears," remarked the tall girl, with a furtive glance at the sparkling diamond on her third finger, "sometimes she says something and then again she may say nothing at all. I have an idea it all depends on the circumstances. But of one thing you may be sure, she does not say this." The tall girl arose and took a little old copy of "Jane Eyre" from her book shelf. Finding the place, she read aloud:

"Mr. Rochester, if ever I did a good deed in my life—if ever I thought a good thought—if ever I prayed a sincere and blameless prayer—if ever I wished a righteous wish—I am rewarded now. To be your wife is for me to be as happy as I can be on earth. That's the way a classic heroine accepted her proposal, girls. But I don't think"—and the tall girl smilingly laid the book aside—"that it's the modern way."

"What is the modern way, Mary?" slyly besought both girls. "Tell us what you said."

But Mary blushed and shook her head.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

But He Didn't Ask.

Willie was paying a visit, and he found the intervals between meals longer than usual.

"I ain't going to ask for any cake," he remarked at last blandly.

"That's very nice of you, Willie," said his hostess.

"Because," he went on loudly, ignoring her remark, "in houses where ladies is polite to little boys I don't have to."

Willie got his cake.—Woman's Home Companion.

String to His Generosity.

Edwin and Lisa are two little cousins of three who are almost inseparable and divide most of their goodies. One day Edwin had a whole cracker, unbuttered, and half a one which was buttered. He gave the former to Lisa, and his mother commended him for giving away the larger piece.

Little Lisa looked up acutely. "Yes," said she, "the gave me the biggest, but he kept the butterest." — New York Press.

The Real Triumph.

"I suppose you feel better since you have delivered your speech," said the circouraging friend.

"It isn't so much to deliver a speech," replied the immature but sagacious statesman. "The real triumph consists in getting it listened to." — Brooklyn Life.

No Lighthouse Job.

"Have you ever done light house work?"

"Not me! I wouldn't go near the water.—New York World.

Bobby Scored.

"What, Bobby, in trousers!" exclaimed the visitor. "How long have you been wearing them?"

"Not very long," replied Bobby. "Only down to my knees."—San Francisco Call.

Australia.

The use of Australia as a convict ground was objected to by the population as soon as the country was occupied by actual colonists, and the transportation system was given up in 1857.

Island of Black Cats.

Chatham island, off the coast of Ecuador, South America, abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava formation near the coast and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice.

FOUND THE KEYNOTE.

The Story of an Angry Fiddler and a Dancing Bridge.

The old Sixth street bridge was a suspension bridge, and in connection therewith a story used to be told. Everybody knows that soldiers in crossing a suspension bridge must break step and bands are not allowed to play marches because of the cumulative force of the vibrations, which are apt to either destroy the bridge completely or crystallize the iron cables. Now, sound is vibration, and this explanation, not very scientifically put here, is the basis of the story, remembering that every object is supposed to have a keynote, which when struck on a musical instrument evokes responsive vibrations in the said object.

The story goes that many years ago an old man carrying a fiddle in a case once started across the bridge without paying toll. He was called back by the tollkeeper, protested his inability to pay, but was not allowed to cross. Threatening vengeance, the old fiddler seated himself on the wharf under the Allegheny end of the bridge and began to scrape away on his fiddle for hours, apparently trying all sorts of notes, but notes and combinations of notes and chords. Suddenly he seemed to find what he sought for, for his face lighted up, and he began to scrape steadily on a certain chord. A moan went through the bridge. Faster played the old man, and the wire cables fairly sang in response to the wild notes of the fiddle. Furiously the old fiddle scraped away, and the cables began to vibrate, slowly at first, the vibrations growing stronger and stronger as the keynote sounded on the violin. The bridge began to tremble, then to sway.

By this time the tollkeepers saw something was up, for the pedestrians on the bridge began to run, drivers whipped up their horses and men and women with blanched faces declined to set foot on either end of the structure. A messenger (there were no telephones then) was dispatched for the superintendent, and he came running. The old fiddler was pointed out, and a constable was ordered to arrest him; but, there being no suspicious person for him in existence, the officer shook his head. The bridge was cutting up all sorts of capers, swaying back and forth like a swing, until at last the superintendent in desperation ran to the fiddler and promised never to demand toll from him. The agreement was entered into, the fiddler pledging to keep secret to his dying day the keynote, so that no revengeful musician ever again could place the structure in jeopardy without studying out the keynote himself.

THE COOKBOOK.

When soaking beans a tiny pinch of soda in the water will be an improvement.

It is better to steam green cabbage, cauliflower and the like. A sprinkling of salt should be applied to the vegetables before they are put into the steamer.

To keep soup let it remain covered with a coating of fat, as this excludes the air and helps to preserve the stock. If the soup has no fat use clarified dripping for this purpose.

Bread which has been cut in slices and then allowed to become stale may be freshened by holding the slices in a napkin, putting them in the napkin into a paper bag and placing the bag in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour.

If a cake falls in the center the opening of the oven door and the consequent rush of cold air may account for it, to some, using powder may have been used or the mixing may be at fault. Never slam or bang the oven door when a cake is inside.

Snowshoes For Marshes.

The largest extent of marsh land in the world is to be found in the lowlands which form part of the steppe of Baraba, between the rivers Intish and Obi, in Asiatic Russia. The region is flat and covered with lakes, salt lakes and quagmire marshes, extending over an area which is not less than 100,000 square miles. During the summer dense clouds of mosquitoes float over the treacherous ground. Immense areas of these dreaded armaies have never been visited by man. The marshes, treacherously concealed under a swaying layer of grassy vegetation, can only be crossed by means of a kind of snowshoe in winter except at the peril of one's life.

The Drunkard's Cloak.

In the time of the commonwealth in England the magistrates of Newcastle-upon-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub called the drunkard's cloak. This tub was worn bottom upward, there being a hole at the bottom for the head and two smaller holes in the sides for the hands to pass through, and ridiculously attired the delinquent was made to walk through the streets of the town for as long a time as the magistrates thought proper to order, according to the grossness of the offense.

Soft Soap.

"Yes, dear," said the petted young wife, examining her birthday gift, "these diamond earrings are pretty, but the stones are awfully small."

"Of course, my dear," replied the diplomatic husband, "but if they were any larger they'd be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."

Not on the Platform.

"Gents," said the trolley car conductor, "you mustn't stand on the back platform. Yer breakin' the rules."

"Some of 'em ain't," piped up the little man. "They're standin' on my feet."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Careful Doctors.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries doctors carried canes with hollow heads, perforated like a pepper caster. These contained aromatic powders, and when entering a sickroom the doctor would strike the cane smartly on the floor and apply its head to his nose for the purpose of disinfecting that member and thus of preventing contagion.

Prussian Blue.

Prussian blue paint is made from the ashes of the burned hoofs of horses.

INDIA'S FAMINE SUFFERINGS.

Ireland In Half Less Million and a Half, Out of Eight.

It has been calculated that more than 2,000 persons starved to death in Spain last summer. The famine was due to the drought. Horrifying as are these figures, the Spanish mortality occupies an unimportant place in the record of the world's great famines.

In the great famine in India in 1769-70, 3,000,000 people are supposed to have perished, and 1,500,000 died in the famine of 1866.

In 1873 the rice crop in the district of Behar, in Northwestern Bengal, yielded only a quarter of the average harvest, and as 15,000,000 people were dependent on this crop for sustenance the Government was obliged to make purchases of rice, chiefly in farther India, and provide means of conveying it to the districts, including the building of a railway forty-five miles long. For a long time 1,000,000 people received daily support, either in alms, in work or in loans. This relief was continued from October, 1873, till December, 1874. In this year the Government has expended $32,000,000. Donations also, amounting to more than $1,000,000, were contributed by private subscription.

In 1877 and 1878 the monsoons failed to bring their due supply of rain, and the season of 1877 was little better. The consequence of this prolonged drought, which extended from the Deccan to Cape Comorin, and subsequently invaded Northern India, was more disastrous than any similar calamity that in that time since the introduction of British rule. Notwithstanding unparalleled importations of grain by sea and rail, and despite the most strenuous exertions of the Government, which expended about $55,000,000 for the purpose, the loss of life from actual starvation and its attendant results and diseases was enormous, the distressed tracts, in excess of the normal mortality, for two years, 1876-78, is estimated to have reached the death rate by 40 per cent, or 5,250,000.

Great famines have occurred in Persia in recent years and Russia has had many during the past century, but the most terrible famine in recent times was the Irish famine of 1845-47. Ireland had at that time a population of about eight and a half millions, and it was largely dependent upon the potato crop.

The crop of 1845 was a partial failure, and the peasantry, who had no surplus food or former harvests to fall back upon, were compelled to take clothing and household furniture to the pawnshops to purchase food and seed for the next harvest. Unfortunately the crop of 1846 was a total failure and absolute and widespread starvation stared the whole population. The Government was slow in taking adequate relief measures, and great numbers died for want of food and fever was caused by lack of proper sustenance. Several million dollars were raised by private subscription and the Government contracted a loan of £8,000,000 to supply the wants of the suffering people.

When the full extent of the calamity was realized the British Government and people did everything possible, and large sums of money and shiploads of provisions were sent from this country. At one time 3,000,000 Irish people were receiving rations. A million and a half of people died of starvation and disease.

The Indian famine of 1896-97 was the most severe ever known in that famine afflicted country. The great famine of 1877 affected 257,000 square miles and 58,000,000 people. That of 1897 involved an area of 322,000 square miles and 68,000,000 people. The highest number receiving relief in 1877 was 3,778,000, while in 1897 more than 7,500,000 were being aided during the month of June.

Who Cannot Be an M. P.

The British House of Commons is limited by a statute of 1885 to 670 members, of whom 377 represent counties, 284 represent cities and boroughs, and 9 represent universities. Every male native or fully naturalized subject of the British Empire is eligible for election, provided he is 21 years old. But there are these exceptions. An English Church clergyman, a minister of the Church of Scotland, or a Roman Catholic priest cannot be elected an M. P. Neither can a sheriff or returning officer for the district for which he acts. Also debarred are some who have committed crimes, who are declared bankrupts, paupers, or insane.

Judges of the superior courts or of the county courts are ineligible.

Any person who personally or through being a partner in an unlimited firm holds a Government contract, is liable to very heavy penalties if he sits or votes.

As for Peers of the Realm, they are most of them eligible for seats in the House of Commons. A Peer of England is ineligible. A Peer of Scotland gets into the House of Lords if he is one of the sixteen elected by the Scotch peerage; but Parliament, as a rule, cannot get into the House of Commons.

Irish Peers, however, elect twenty-eight of their number as members of the House of Lords for life. The remainder, if not also British Peers, are eligible to represent an English or a Scotch constituency in the House of Commons. That is how a Peer is sometimes also an M. P.

Advice For Lovers.

Once the introduction is over it remains mainly with the man to make the most of his advantages. He will bring her flowers ridiculously at first, garden, or introduce him to a choice brand of cigars. He will lend her mother books, or teach small Tommy to ride a bicycle. As the lady of his heart, he will begin by sharing her pursuits only as a means to an end, for when love-making once steps in, other pursuits are neglected. This transition stage requires great tact. He must not startle her by too sudden a development. The average girl likes to have time to enjoy being wooed and she loves to basks in the gradual unfolding of his love; she rejoices over each new phase of the love-drama.—London Magazine of Engagement and Marriage (London).

Origin of the Woolsack.

The woolsack, on which the British Lord Chancellor sits, is a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth. It was first used in the time of Edward III., to remind the peers of the great importance of the wool trade to England, and the consequent necessity of keeping friendly with Flanders.

Pet Phrases of Novelists.

As women have their favorite perfumes, as epicures have their favorite dishes, so novelists have their favorite phrases. This is a list of the favorite phrases of certain novelists, compiled by a book reviewer in an idle moment:

"Then a strange thing happened."—H. Rider Haggard.

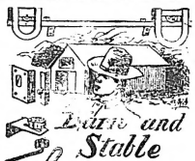
"For what do you take me?" shrugged his interlocutress."—Henry James.

"But that's another story."—Rudyard Kipling.

"Incontinently I leaped forward."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Now, my dear Watson."—Conan Doyle.

"Well!"—Walter Pater.



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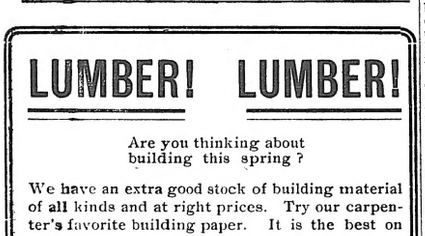

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TUESDAY, MAY 8th, 1906.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The council of the town is putting forth every effort to secure the passage of the Red Deer bill now before the Legislature. It seems there are certain clauses therein which are said to clash with the agreement with The Western General Electric Co. and hence the difficulty.

The proposition now seems to find favor whereby these clauses shall be dropped out, the bill put through with this alteration and the questions between the Council and the Company taken up later. Regarding the merits of latter questions we prefer to reserve our comment for a later occasion.

THE SCHEME OF THE LEGION.

The scheme and object of the Legion is the organization of a civilian, self-governing and self-supporting body of British Frontiersmen throughout the Empire, associated with the promotion of Imperial interests in time of peace and whose services shall be available, if called upon, for Imperial defence in time of war.

For this purpose the above named General and Executive Councils of the Legion have been formed with power to add to their number; an organising and clerical staff have been appointed; temporary offices have been taken at 6, Adam St., Adelphi, London, W. C.; and correspondence with most encouraging results, has already been commenced with numerous Frontiersmen in various parts of the Empire.

Before taking any public action the scheme of the Legion was laid before the Secretary of State for War, who, on February 15th, 1906, wrote expressing his sympathy with its aims and objects, and stating that he recognized it as a purely private organisation which, should a suitable occasion arise, he might be able to utilise.

DEFINITION OF "FRONTIERSMEN."

The term "Frontiersmen" includes men trained and qualified by previous completed military service, or by working hunting or fighting in wild countries, or at sea, who, for various reasons, do not or cannot serve in the existing Military Forces of the Empire, and who are not prepared, by reason of temperament or vocation, to submit themselves to the ordinary routine of military discipline, except in time of war.

FIELD OF ENROLMENT.

The Executive Council are satisfied that there is a wide and hitherto untouched field of enrolment open for the Legion, without in any way interfering with recruiting for the Regular, Auxiliary and Colonial Forces of the Crown, such as, for example among (1) Frontiersmen on the fringe of civilization, where Auxiliary Forces do not exist; (2) Frontiersmen whose vocation fits them for military pursuits, but whom no military pay or career will induce to give up the free life and prospects of the frontier in time of peace; and (3) Men debarred by age or physical disqualification from arduous military service, but neverless fitted by previous experience and training to act as advisers or guides.

After many months' private correspondence and inquiry, the Executive Council of the Legion possesses evidence that some thousands of men of the kind described are now ready to enrol as members of the Legion, and to subscribe to its funds, provided that in time of peace the Legion shall be organized as a civilian, self-supporting and self-governing body.

MEMBERSHIP ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

The following are the main proposals of the Executive Council, subject to such alterations or amendments as may from time to time be deemed necessary or advisable as the Legion grows and develops.

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is proposed to have three classes of members, as follows:—

Class A—Pledged to military service in time of war, if and when called upon.

Subscription.—10s. 6d.

Class B—Prepared to act as guides or local assistants and advisers, if and when called upon.

Subscriptions.—12. 1s. 0d.

Honorary—In sympathy with the aims and objects of the Legion, not less than—22. 2s. 0d.

In addition to, and apart from, such subscriptions, it is proposed that local Councils and Commands shall raise funds for their own requirements by local subscription, to be supplemented from time to time by grants from Headquarters, as funds permit, and as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The central Headquarters of the Legion shall be established in London, with local Councils and Commands throughout the Empire, as membership and funds permit, and subject to the consent of the respective Colonial authorities where such branches are proposed to be formed.

MANAGEMENT.

It is proposed (1) That the business of the Legion shall be under the general supervision and control of the General Council and the Executive Council, who in the first instance have been appointed by such General Council; (2) That the members of the Councils shall be, in manner to be hereafter determined, subject to election by the members of the Legion; (3) That the local Councils shall also be elective, with right to appoint a representative or representatives on the Headquarter Executive Council; and (4) That all leaders of local Commands shall be elected by the votes of the men of their respective Commands.

MILITARY SERVICE.

It is anticipated that in time of war the Legion of Frontiersmen, when fully organized, will at once be able to provide for the purposes of Imperial defence in any part of Empire the following services:—

(a.) Pioneers-craftsmen in all trades of military value.

(b.) Guides-men familiar with the seat of war, and the language spoken therein.

(c.) Scouts.

(d.) Bodies of irregular horsemen or mounted rifles. Frontiersmen have their own system of travelling at great speed with pack-transport and a herd of remounts.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

1st. The establishment throughout the Empire of a friendly organization, whose members are united for a common Imperial purpose, who can be known to one another by a distinctive badge and who will be ready to act in unison when required.

2nd. The establishment of Headquarters in London, and of a Club, as funds permit, where members can enjoy the advantages of a central rallying place.

3rd. A system of organized sports, and of organized sports, and of exhibitions of frontier riding, shooting, packing and other warlike exercises.

4th. The grant to efficient Frontiersmen who may be selected for service in time of war of the same military status, pay, rations and allowances as obtain in the regular army, with such additional bonuses for any particular or daring work as may be specially allotted.

5th. The gradual development of a Mutual Benefit Association for members of the Legion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is not possible fully to anticipate and explain all the details of the future organisation and management of the Legion, which it is hoped, may eventually grow into a powerful and world-wide Imperial asset of great value.

As the Legion has great possibilities, so its growth must to some extent be slow and gradual in order that it may be sure and lasting. In the meantime, the encouragement and support already received warrant the Executive Council in believing that a sure foundation is being laid, and that some thousands of effective Frontiersmen can shortly be enrolled.

A form of application for Membership is attached hereto, which intending applicants are requested kindly to fill up and return to the Secretary of the Legion, with a remittance for the amount of yearly subscription required; and, in the cases of application for honorary membership, with such a further donation to the general funds of the Legion as those applying may feel inclined to give.

Issued by order of the Executive Council.

C. CORY KERNICK,
Secretary.

March 23rd, 1906.

PROFESSIONAL

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Paxton, Dentist.
Northwestern University. Chicago Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Special attention given to all branches of Modern Dentistry.
Office in Smith & Gaetz Block, Red Deer. 'Phone 112.

F. W. Evans, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Dentist,
Plate work a specialty.
Post Office Block - - - Red Deer.
'Phone 18.

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Stuart W. Thayer, D.V.S., (McGill)
Veterinary Surgeon
Office: McKenzie Ave, 'Phone 17. Residence: Cor. Stuart St. & Nanton Ave. 'Phone 56

LEGAL.

Greene & Payne,
Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Notaries.
GEO. W. GREENE W. ERNEST PAYNE.
Money to loan on town and farm property.
Office over the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MUSIC.

Miss Ceba Michener.
Music Teacher.
Graduate in Music and Teacher of the Toronto Conservatory Course.
Studio: In the new Michener Block.

ARCHITECT

C. A. Julian Sharman,
RED DEER ARCHITECT ALBERTA.

AUCTIONEERS

S. P. Fream,
The Pioneer Auctioneer, Innisfail, Alberta.
Live Stock Sales a specialty.
Correspondence invited.

L. C. FULMER,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

H. T. Harding, B.A.,
Advocate; Notary Public; Money to Loan on Mortgage.
Offices in the Smith and Gaetz Block, Gaetz Avenue, Red Deer.

Acknowledged to be the leading fowl for eggs and table.
Eggs for hatching from Pure-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Males from 1st prize winners at Boston Show.
Females from 1st prize winners at Toronto show
Barred Plymouth Rocks the only kind kept.
Setting of 15, 75c. on Farm.
$1.00 in Town.
C. A. J. Sharman,
S.E. 13-38-27.

For Sale.

Store Fixtures for sale, Shelving, Counters, Coffee Mill and Blinds. Apply to Loiselle, Archambault & Co. Shoe Store.

Wanted.

A steady, reliable, married man for farm work, free house and garden supplied, highest wages to first class man without bad habits, no other need apply. A man without children whose wife would be willing to give occasional help in the house is preferred.

Jas. Bower,
Sunnybrook Farm.

Notice.

The undersigned desire to call the attention of their customers to the fact that from the 1st. of May they have agreed to adopt a system of limited credit, believing the same to be as much in the interests of their customers as in their own. Accounts henceforth will only be opened with persons well known to be prompt in the discharge of their monetary obligations. Unless definate arrangement is made to the contrary all accounts must be settled upon presentation at the end of the month. The credit privilege will be withdrawn from anyone whose account is allowed to stand unpaid for sixty days or over.

H. H. Gaetz,
Grieve & Berry.

FOR SALE.

3 Pure Bred Shorthorn Bulls

5 yrs., 2 yrs. and 1 yr. of age respectively.

Apply to—
S. WILSON,
Sec. 16-37-26, Willowdale

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed	- -	$4,000,000
Capital Paid Up	- -	$3,900,000
Reserve Fund	- -	$3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO.

Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Highest current rate of interest allowed on deposits from date of opening of account and compounded half-yearly.

Red Deer Branch:
W. P. HELLIWELL, MANAGER.

W. A. LESLIE,
ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,
GAETZ AVE.

Engine Repairing and Engine Fitting, Sewing Machines Repaired. All kinds of work in metal. Saws Hammered. Agent for Gasoline and Steam Engines, Feed Choppers, etc.

OUR NEW STORE

Is now open and business is developing rapidly.

Try Our Baking and Confectionery.

Doughnut, Pies, Candses, &c.

C HAMILTON & SON, - Gaetz Ave.

Imported Goods . . .

we show a decidedly choice well selected variety. Domestics we always exhibit in best makes. For finest tailoring at lowest prices we invite general "inspection."

H. G. MUNRO - TAILOR

Showing Wall Paper . . .

Is a genuine pleasure when the salesman has such a stock as ours behind him. The new papers show a distinct advance in designs, colorings and combinations, over any previous productions, and we are confident that we have just the paper you want for any room in your home.

CALL ON **H. G. STONE,**
GAETZ AVENUE SOUTH. RED DEER.

FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF HORSES

Good Farm Horses
Heavy Draft Horses,
Saddle Horses, Ponies, etc.

We can suit you.

REINHOLT & CO.

The Red Deer Saddlery Co.

Come to us for the largest assortment of

HARNESS

Saddles, Valises, Dusters.

Also we are agents for TENTS AND AWNINGS.

The secret of our success lies in three words QUALITY, PRICE, FAIR DEALING.

Call and see our stock.

The Red Deer Saddlry Co.

A Well-filled Purse

is a handy thing to go shopping with. You can take a good part of it home again if purchases are made of us. Our

SHOES

are so reasonable in price that it's a large saving we make you when you compare with others. Again, our shoes are conceded as usually better.

Loiselle, Archambault & Co.

GAETZ AVE. - RED DEER.

J. E. BOWER.

Building Contractor,

Shop and Office, Gaetz Ave.,

North of Smith & Gaetz block.

Shop Phone No. 21. House Phone No. 62.

Announcement

We are paying cash for good MILLING WHEAT. . . . .

The Red Deer Mill & Elevator Co., Ltd

EVERY ALBERTA FARMER SHOULD EAT

B. & K. OATS

exclusively. Because they are manufactured in Alta. from Alberta Oats, and are second to none.

The Red Deer Mill and Elevator Co. are our Red Deer Agents.

Evarts

Willie Schumenan of Red Deer was visiting his brother this week.

Quite a number of lynx have been shot in the neighborhood here of late.

S. I. Smith has been spending a few days in Red Deer this week, wife hunting.

Constable Johnson R.N.W.M.P. has been on patroe through this district this week.

G. J. Parker of the Hotel intends running a daily stage to Red Deer for the convenience of the community and intending settlers.

The genial weather of the past few weeks has favoured progressive work on the farms in the neighborhood, considerable areas have been sown under the most favourable condition, crops are coming forward, though they are in want of moisture and without a repetition of the hail storm we experienced last year, the seasons yield should be more than an average, and in a few years time when more land is under cultivation, this lovely valley will surpass many notable places in Canada for the production of grain and vegetables, what we want are more farmers of good experience and money, and a Railroad in the near future and Evarts will then be a name on every man's tongue.

Angus Martin Sr., of Solheima is spending a few days in the vicinity.

We notice that the "Advocate Correspondent" has come to life again he must have been spending a couple of months at school.

G. J. Parker of High River has purchased the Maple Leaf Hotel from Messrs. Clausen Bros. and Ferrin, and lately occupied by F. Cotter and has now taken possession, he is having it enlarged and refurnished and intends to have nothing omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. This change was badly needed and we trust that travellers will not give Evarts the cold shoulder any more, but stay right here, and we are sure of good success. More men like G. J. are badly needed here.

Hearty congratulations to Willie Dingman.

The McMillan Bros. narrowly escaped having their shack and buildings all burnt last Sunday by a Prairie fire, had it not been for the prompt assistance of the Evarts Prairie Fire Brigade considerable damage would have been done.

Edwell.

A pretty home wedding took place of Wed., May 2nd at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graham of Edwell, when their only daughter Miss J. Gertrude was married to Mr. John T. Kendrew of the same place.

The ceremony was performed at 3.30 p.m. by Rev. A. C. Farrell of Red Deer in the presence of about a dozen friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride, who was dressed in white serge trimmed with white silk and carried a beautiful bouquet of narcissns and looked very charming as she came into the parlor while a wedding march was played. During the remainder of the afternoon a pleasant sociable time was spent and a sumptuous repast was served after which the young couple left for their new home amid showers of rice, good wishes and congratulations. Con

Cold Storage at Creameries.

Ottawa, March, 15

To Creamery Owners:

I am directed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to state that Parliament will be asked to extend the bonus of $100 on cold storage at creameries to the year 1906.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT.

Payment for the full amount of the bonus will be made at the close of the buttermaking season upon fulfillment of the following conditions, viz. :

(1) An efficient cold storage must be built according to plans and specification supplied, or approved, by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

(2) A sufficiently low temperature must be maintained on the cold storage to protect the butter against injury for a reasonable length of time.

Creamery owners desiring to take advantage of this bonus will be required,—

(1) To make application before July 1st., 1906, on forms provided for the purpose;

(2) To send in a daily record of temperature maintained in the cold storage, once a month during the season.

The construction of the cold storage will have to pass inspection by an officer of the Department, or some person designated to make a report on it. The efficiency of the cold storage will be determined by this report and by the monthly reports of temperature.

Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, must be permitted to examine the construction of the cold storage and to make tests of temperature at any time during reasonable working hours.

The temperature of the butter in any package which has been three days in the cold storage will be taken as representing the average temperature of the cold storage.

Revised plans and specifications for creamery cold storages on the "Air Circulation" system and the "Cylinder" system will be furnished on application.

Some experiments in insulation were conducted by the Cold Storage Division last summer, and as a result of the information thus obtained we are able to recommend a rather cheaper form of construction than has hitherto been considered advisable. The plans have been revised accordingly. The inspector of Creamery Cold Storages will visit on request, as far as possible, all creameries applying for the bonus for the purpose of giving assistance in the planning and construction of the Cold Storage.

The necessary forms will be supplied.

All subject to ratification by Parliament.

Address all communications to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

Yours Respectfully,
J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner

Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Goard on Wed., May 2nd., a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trimble on April 9th., a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dave Linn on April 5th., a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. Springbett on April 10th., a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Trimble, on April 9th., a son.

Mr. H. Reinholt has improved his residence by putting down two fine granolithic walks; one from the street to the front, and the other along the side. He also proposes putting down a granolithic sidewalk along the front of his residence.

FAIRVIEW PARK

Half-mile from Town of Red Deer

A rare opportunity for good investment.

The Ray homestead has been laid out in five acre lots. Several of these have been sold and improvements and buildings put on them.

Finest view of town.

An ideal spot for Suburban Residences.

Rich fertile land.

A splendid location for market gardners.

PRICES $50 & UPWARDS.

Terms : One third down. One third in a year. Balance in another year.

For further particulars apply to—

GREENE & PAYNE,

Agents and Trustees.

Or FRED L. RAY, Proprietor.

COAL Galt and the very best Red Deer Coal delivered promptly.

Dry and seasoned wood delivered in any length and WOOD

Draying of all kinds. Trunks moved to and from station

PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOS. M. SMITH. PHONE NO. 45.

Feed and Sale Stables. RED DEER.

Red Deer Meat Market.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

P. PANRUCKER,

Proprietor.

This is the old reliable C. REED Stand, where you always got your best Meats.

Quality always Guaranteed.

Same Price.

Your continued patronage solicited.

21 DAYS PHOTO BARGAIN

at FINLEY'S STUDIO.

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Regular $3.00 Photos for 21 days $1.50 per doz.

" 4.00 Half Cabinets 2.00 " "

" 6.00 Cabinets 3.50 " "

" 7.00 " 4.00

All Group sizes will be made at a big reduction, commencing May 10th and will continue for 21 days, when these prices will positively end.

THE GREATEST PHOTOGRAPH OFFER EVER MADE IN RED DEER.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER OR MONEY BACK.

FINLEY'S STUDIO - Michener Block, Red Deer.

ZEKE SHARP'S COMPROMISE

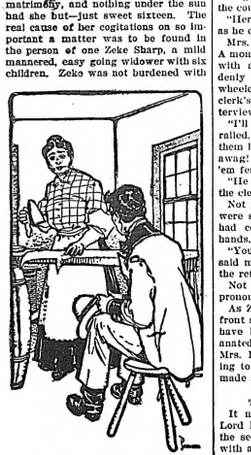
By A. A. PATRICK

Copyright, 1905, by E. C. Parcells

Mrs. Miranda Bilks was a widow—that is to say, Mr. Bilks had suffered demise from the effects of a too hearty meal on peach cobbler, thus leaving his spouse, Miranda, and his daughter, little Miranda, to live as best they might off his none too generous estate, which same was comprised of an ax, a hoe, a spade, a pair of soleless shoes and a pair of trousers, with sundry repairings fore and aft.

Mrs. Bilks therefore did not desert her calling, but continued to bend over the washtub and fub and scrub from morning until night. And so the years slipped away, bringing Mrs. Miranda to middle age and crowning Miss Miranda with the dower of sweet sixteen.

I use the word "dower" advisedly, for it was about this time that Miss Miranda was thinking seriously of matrimony, and nothing under the sun had she but—just sweet sixteen. The real cause of her cogitations on so important a matter was to be found in the person of one Zeke Sharp, a mild mannered, easy going widower with six children. Zeke was not burdened with



"YOU SHORE WOULD FILL THE PLACE," CONTINUED ZEKE.

intellect. It was even supposed by his neighbors that he was entirely innocent of having any of that great force hidden about his anatomy.

This, however, mattered not, for he paid court to Miss Miranda with an assiduity that was marvelous. Indeed it was often only after clear and emphatic intimations from Mrs. Bilks, who looked upon his attentions to her daughter with extreme scorn, that he took himself off.

Far was it, though, from Mr. Sharp's intentions to be discarded and forgotten in such a manner, for he invariably returned the next day to renew his wooings with increased fervor. This state of affairs continued for some time.

At last Mrs. Bilks grew suspicious. There was a lurking fear in her mind that the association of Zeke and Miss Miranda was more congenial than she had believed, or, for that matter, more than they had cared to reveal.

To verify these suspicions Mrs. Bilks ensconced herself behind a door near where the couple sat in order that she might the better catch the drift of their conversation. What she heard satisfied her beyond question that she had surmised correctly. With much dispatch, therefore, she set aside the washtub, doused the fire under the kettle with water and, donning her best frock, hurried to the office of the county clerk, where, with a long pointed finger, she warned that gentleman not to be "givin' of any licenses to Miranda Bilks an' that rapscallion Zeke Sharp."

Then she returned home in a very complacent humor with herself for having forestalled the elopers. She was hardly prepared, though, for the consequent developments, and it was with much surprise that she herself received a visit from Zeke Sharp.

Zeke tapped lightly on the front door. Mrs. Bilks answered the knock and coldly informed him that "Miranda wasn't to home."

"It be you I wuz a-wantin' to see, anyways," responded Zeke in a feeble voice.

At this piece of news Mrs. Bilks' eyes widened perceptibly as she regarded her caller for a moment. It wasn't necessary, however, for her to invite him in, for Zeke was already in and seated.

"I shore wuz sorry, Miz Bilks, 'cause you wouldn't let me an' Miranda have them licenses." And Zeke sighed wearily.

"Licenses be fudged!" snapped Mrs. Bilks. "Things air a-comin' to a purty pass when a man wants to lope off with a gal 'tain't more'n sixteen an' ain't never had bread an' butter stitched a etitch, much less tended to a house jam' full o' chillern, like you already got. Seems to me you'd a-picked a we man a little nigher yer own age an' one what knows how ter rlo somethin'."

Here Mrs. Bilks smoothed out a garment on the ironing board, took up an iron and worked industriously as she waited for Zeke to reply.

"That's jes' what I come to see you about," replied the meek man. "You know if our heads was set me an' Miranady could go down to Hornetville an' git the licenses. Miranady's a good gal, an' I think a heap of her, but she's so young an' delicate-like I'm afeard she'd not set much store by the chillern, an' you know I want somebody that'll be a mother to 'em. I thought o' you lots o' times, Miz Bilks, 'cause you're so chipper an' handy 'bout the house, but I didn't s'pose you'd care to take the 'sponsibility."

"I guess you never axed me," retorted Mrs. Bilks.

"You shore would fill the place," continued Zeke. "You're not more'n thirty-five"—

"Jes' thirty-four, an' I guess they ain't many wimmen that can git aroun' as spry an' do as much work as me neither," flashed Mrs. Bilks proudly.

"If you wouldn't mind," went on Zeke, "we might as well hitch up an' try double harness a while anyways."

"Now you're a-talkin' sense," declared the widow, "an' they ain't no use a-wastin' time if we're goin' to git married. I reckon that house an' them chillern air a-needin' attention bad 'nough now. I guess Miranady 'll ride a high hoss when she finds we're spliced." Mrs. Bilks flushed to the roots of her hair.

Again the work was donned, and again the wheel rock was doused, and again the widow visited the county clerk's office, this time accompanied by Mr. Zeke Sharp. It was the latter who applied for the license for "Ezekial Sharp an' Miz Miranady Bilks." The clerk grinned at Mrs. Bilks and smiled. That lady blushed and hung her head, by which he inferred that she had withdrawn her former objections, and he wrote out the license in which the lady's name appeared as Miss Miranda Bilks.

If Mrs. Bilks had high hopes of being married a second time they were soon to be dashed to the ground, for on emerging from the office who should the couple encounter but Miss Miranda.

"Here's them licenses!" shouted Zeke, as he caught the girl by the arm.

Mrs. Bilks stared at them in surprise. A moment later she came near fainting with amazement when the two suddenly vanished around a corner. She wheeled about and dashed into the clerk's office again, where a stormy interview took place.

"I'll have the law on you, sir!" she railed. "I told you not to be a-givin' them licenses to Miranady an' that scalawag! He told you miz, an' you writ 'em for her, you tarnal scoundrel, you!"

"He said Miss Miranda," protested the clerk as he dodged behind a table.

Not far away the decamping parties were standing before a minister, who had commanded them to "join right hands."

"You lie!" screamed the widow. "He said miz!" And she made a dive after the retreating official.

Not far away the minister said, "I pronounce you man and wife."

As Zeke and his bride descended the front steps of the parsonage they must have heard sounds, which same emanated from the office, where the irate Mrs. Bilks was strenuously endeavoring to lay her hands on the clerk who made a mistake.

The Critic on the Hearth.

It may be inferred from a story in Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's "Life" of the second Earl Granville that a wife with a seeing eye can size up her husband quite as accurately as an astute politician. When Sydney Herbert, the first Lord Herbert of Lea, resigned the war office in 1861, Palmerston, then premier, fixed upon the scholarly Sir George Cornewall Lewis to succeed him.

Lady Theresa Lewis immediately expressed her doubt of her husband's fitness for the office, but Palmerston's messenger argued the point, saying the duties would not be military, but civil.

"He would have to look after the accounts."

"He can never make up his own!" declared Lady Theresa.

"He will look after the commissariat," continued Palmerston's mouthpiece, with assurance.

"He cannot order his own dinner!"

"He will control the clothing department," with timid hopefulness.

"If my daughters did not give the orders to his tailor he would be without a coat!"

Palmerston carried the day, however, and Cornewall Lewis reluctantly accepted the office. Not long after the undersecretary found him in a club, trying presumably to inform himself upon his duties. He was reading a work on the military tactics of Lycaonians.

The Melon Didn't Count.

The memoirs of General Marbot upon the first French empire relate that on the occasion of a very formal distribution of rewards made by Napoleon before Ratisbon an old grenadier came forward and demanded somewhat sharply, to the astonishment of all, a cross of the Legion of Honor.

"But what have you done?" said Napoleon.

"Why, sire," said the soldier, "it was I who, in the desert of Yafa, when it was terribly hot and you were parched with thirst, brought you a watermel on."

"Thank you," said Napoleon, "but a watermelon for a general is not worth a cross of the Legion of Honor."

The grenadier broke into a violent rage. "Well, then," he shouted, "I suppose that the seven wounds that I got at Arcola and at Lodi and at Austerlitz and at Friedland go for nothing, eh! My eleven campaigns in Italy, in Egypt, in Austria, in Prussia and in Poland you don't count, I suppose?"

"Tut, tut, tut!" exclaimed the emperor. "How you do get excited when you come to the essential point of the whole matter! I make you now a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for your wounds and your campaigns, but don't tell me any more about your watermelon!"

Patchouli.

The plant from which the well known perfume patchouli is obtained is a native of India and of China. It is also grown in Ceylon, Paraguay and the French island of Reunion. It first became generally known in Europe about 1850. At that time India shawls commanded immense prices, and dealers were accustomed to identify the genuine articles by their odor, as they were perfumed with patchouli. French manufacturers, acting upon this hint, imported the patchouli plant for the purpose of perfuming their imitation India shawls. Afterward perfumers took up the cultivation of the plant on their own account.

The Morning Star.

The morning star, an iron ball studded with spikes and fastened by means of a chain to a short handle, was much used in mediaeval times as a military weapon. It was exceedingly formidable, for when thrown it could not easily be avoided or dodged, the chain permitting it to curve around the arm or over the shield. It was confessedly modeled after a common cactus which grows in every part of Italy.

THE FRILLED LIZARD.

It Carries an Umbrella and Has a Fighting Tail.

The frilled lizard is found in Australian woods, being tolerably abundant in north Queensland and the Kimberley district of western Australia. It lives on beetles such as are found on the tree barks. It is about three feet long, measured from head to tail point. What makes it remarkable consists of two things—its hurried walk and its fighting anger.

It carries a sort of natural umbrella top about its neck, which it elevates suddenly with an alarming effect even to ordinary lizard killing dogs, scaring them as an umbrella opened in the face of a charging bull; hence it is called the frilled lizard. Its teeth are not of much use as a defense against a vigorous animal, but when it fights it uses its long, lithe tail in a way to bring long bruises on one's hands—in fact, could it be properly trained, it might serve as an automatic switch, which, like the magic rub-a-dub-dub stick, would at the word administer a thrashing to the disobedient child.

From the scientific point of view the creature's peculiar method of ambulation is most interesting, because it presents an absurdly grotesque appearance at such times, more especially from the rear. It walks bipedally or on two feet, like a bird, and so much does it resemble a bird in its walk that it seems to be the connecting link between the ancestors of birds and the lizards of today.

HANGED TO MUSIC.

Doomed Man Sang "I Want to Be an Angel" With the Crowd.

"In the early days of Wyoming, when there were but a few churches and many infractions of law, a man of the name of Barstow, who never knew fear and was a devout Christian, was elected to the office of sheriff," said a citizen of that state. "Soon after Barstow entered upon the duties of his office a man was convicted for a capital crime.

"The fact that there was no minister within reach preyed upon the mind of the sheriff, who undertook to supply the lack by holding an hour's Bible reading in the condemned man's cell and praying with him. As the time for the hanging approached Barstow became possessed with the fear that he had not acquitted himself of the spiritual responsibility devolving upon him and devised a programme that was new and unique. After the victim of the law's mandate was placed upon the platform and everything was in readiness the sheriff prayed long and fervently. Then he called for some one to start a hymn, and a man near the platform began the only one he knew, 'I Want to Be an Angel,' in which the prisoner joined.

"As the last verse was sung the sheriff busied himself adjusting the noose, and immediately upon its conclusion the trap was sprung."

Geography Set to Music.

"I don't know," said a Bangor man the other day, "what their methods of teaching are in the schools these days, but I was surprised not long ago when talking to a youngster to find that he couldn't tell how many counties there were in the state of Maine, nor could he name them all without looking up the information in his geography. He was a bright boy, too, and I wondered. When I went to school we learned the names of the sixteen counties to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' and to this day I have never forgotten how the class sounded singing the useful little jingle. It went this way:

"Sixteen counties in the state—
Cumberland and Franklin,
Piscataquis and Somerset,
Aroostook, Androscoggin,
Sagadahoc and Kennebec,
Lincoln, Knox and Hancock,
Waldo, Washington and York,
Oxford and Penobscot."

—Lewiston Journal.

Diminutive Aztecs.

The feminine direct descendants of the famous Aztecs are tiny creatures, exquisitely formed and refined in feature. They carry the head with the upbearing grace of the full blooded Indian; their skins are not red, but a clear, smooth copper color that shines like gold in the sun; their hair is coarse and black as ebony, and they are decorated with bright feathers and gay ornaments. These women make the most wonderful pottery that comes to us from Mexico, for they have kept the old Aztec forms and decorations in their art, and they also weave wonderful baskets and do exquisite embroidery.

Order.

Order is a lovely nymph, the child of beauty and wisdom; her attendants are comfort, neatness and activity; her abode is the valley of happiness; she is always to be found when sought for, and never appears so lovely as when compared with her opponent, disorder. —Johnson.

Teaching the Teacher.

Mother (whose children have had an education superior to her own, to her small daughter, whom she is in the act of smacking)—I'll learn you not to contradict me! Small Daughter (between her sobs)—Teach, mother, teach.—Punch.

Relations Became Strained.

Mrs. Ambish—I often tell my husband I wish he had more "get up and get" about him. Mrs. Jellers—Indeed? I've often heard that he gets up and gets his own breakfast.

A lazy man is as useless as a dead man and takes up more room.—Maynard.

The Answer.

"Why should we cast our bread on the waters?" asked the Sabbath school teacher.

"Becuz dey'll arrest youse for 'throwin' scraps in de street," was the knowing response of little Mickey Flynn.

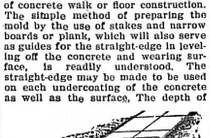
Principle of the Hinge.

The principle of the hinge is seen in almost every joint in the animal kingdom. No animal is without a hinge joint somewhere or other in its anatomy.

CEMENT CONSTRUCTION.

Simple Mode of Doing the Work With Satisfaction and Profit to the Husbandman.

The accompanying illustration will give readers a good idea of the details of concrete walk or floor construction. The timbers are first set properly for the mold by the use of stakes and narrow boards or plank, which will also serve as guides for the straight-edge in leveling off the concrete and wearing surface, is readily understood. The straight-edge may be made to be used on each undercoating of the concrete as well as the surface. The depth of



METHOD OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION FOR WALKS OR FLOORS.

excavation, as well as the thickness of the concrete and wearing surface will, of course, depend upon the work being done. For a floor, the thickness of the concrete foundation is usually from three to six inches, according to the strength desired. A one-inch wearing surface is generally desirable, especially where any amount of hard wear is expected. It is important that the sub-foundation be well drained to prevent the accumulation of water, which upon freezing would lift and crack the walk or floor. Both the concrete and wearing surface should be divided into sections by cutting before completely set, to obviate danger of cracking. This may be done as desired by the use of a trowel guided by a straight-edge.

QUALITY IN POTATOES.

Trade Estimates—What Markets Call For—Points in Planting.

J. W. Gilmore of the New York Cornell station points out that in the United States a tuber of a starchy flavor, white and floury in color and mealy when cooked is desired, while in France, as the published data seemed to indicate, potatoes retaining their form, yellowish in color and soggy after boiling are preferred.

The market calls for tubers ranging from two to three inches in length and weighing from five to ten ounces. In the north light yellow or whitish skin and thin eyes often prefer red, while in many parts of the south a pink skin is liked best. Generally a more or less netted skin with a rough appearance or touch is more desirable than a smooth and clear skin. Tubers with deep eyes and otherwise uneven on the surface are avoided and those of oval, flat-round and elongated oval shape are selected.

Depth of Planting.

Investigations on the depth and time of planting and the temperature of the air and of the soil in their relation to quality have indicated that the seed should be planted five to six inches deep in good soil in order to provide room enough between the seed and the surface of the ground for the development of the number of tubers the plant is capable of producing. The tubers growing from one and a half to four inches deep were of more uniform quality good quality than those growing either deeper or shallower. The results seemed to show that good quality is developed under a uniform soil temperature of 65 to 75 degrees.

It has further been found that long tubers which grow sloping in the ground show a difference in cooking quality between the two ends, the stem end cooking more mealy than the bud end, which in these instances is generally nearer the surface of the soil. Incidentally it was also observed that in 1904 a fine sandy loam produced potatoes of good quality, while under identical conditions a poorly drained clay loam yielded potatoes which remained firm and soggy after boiling and were very poor in flavor.

Tuberculosis in Hogs.

A good many cases of tuberculosis in hogs, we fear, can be traced to the creamery, due to the fact that the skim milk has not been heated to a sufficiently high temperature or kept at that temperature long enough to destroy the germs, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. It is generally assumed that herds become infected through bringing other animals among them, but the question of tuberculosis infection through the skim milk from the creamery is becoming so serious that it will eventually lead to compulsory pasteurization of skim milk. Indeed, this is now required in some states, notably Minnesota, but the trouble is that the buttermakers do not heat the skim milk hot enough or keep it at that temperature long enough.

Starting a Balky Horse.

A simple way to start a balky horse is to take a hammer and tap the horse's hoof. The creature will be so surprised that it will go without further trouble. The same thing by a new hand to one of our horses recently with success. Another method is to undo the bridle and lay it back on the horse's neck, taking the blinkers from the eyes, but retaining the bit in its mouth.

Exercise For Cows.

A cow running around in the cold is not making milk—be sure of that, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. An hour or so in the yard every fine day is good, but the best work is done in the stall. Don't think a cow has to have a great deal of exercise to keep healthy. When she is making from twenty to thirty pounds of milk a day she is working hard.

Winter Pruning.

Prune in winter to increase growth and in summer to check it. With older trees we need to cut away dead branches and all that rub against each other. Never cut large branches from the trunk or main branches if doing so can be avoided.—Professor Maynard.

Feeding the Pig.

Clean out the hog troughs every day if necessary. Troughs half full of litter do not make very desirable places for the pigs to eat out of.

Scratched Plate Glass.

To remove slight scratches from plate glass clean first the injured surface by rubbing it with a pad of cotton wool. Then cover the pad with a layer of cotton velvet, well charged with a fine rouge, and this when rubbed over the surface will not only remove the scratches, but will also add a new luster to the glass.

Candle Molds.

Candle molds are supposed to be the invention of a Frenchman about the year 1400.

FURNITURE.

What You Should Do to Keep It In Good Condition.

Furniture, to be preserved in good condition, should be polished once a week. If this care is given it, and with ordinary good usage, it will not need to go to the repair shop for many years.

To counteract the ill effects of steam heat, which cracks and warps all the lighter kinds of furniture, the wood should be rubbed regularly with a flannel dipped in equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine and afterward dried with a soft cloth.

Much of the bamboo furniture is improved by washing with cold water and soap. The wicker furniture of the unstained variety should be regularly scrubbed with the brush. And if kept clean in this way it will maintain its state of beauty and usefulness much longer.

The mahogany table with the ordinary stains can be cleaned with tepid water and soap on a soft cloth. After washing, the table should be thoroughly dried and then rubbed with a clean flannel and a little linseed oil or crude petroleum and a few drops of the oil should be used at a time, and they should be thoroughly rubbed in until the surface shines without a suspicion of greasiness.

If a piece of furniture has not been polished for a long time it will take several applications at intervals of a few days to make the wood glossy and smooth, but the labor is amply rewarded finally by the well cared for and highly polished finish it acquires.

Rosewood and black walnut should be treated in the same way as mahogany—that is, rubbed with linseed oil or crude petroleum. But the preliminary washing applies only to the mahogany.

Black oak, unless very frequently dusted and rubbed with oil, presents a disheartenlingly grimy aspect.

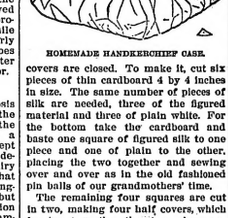
The oil in this case should be rubbed off, and not a particle allowed to remain, as it will simply act as a dust collector. When a wood is very highly varnished it should be washed with tepid water—that is to say, water in which tea has been steeped for half an hour. This water will not impair the gloss as does ordinary soap and water.

If the linseed oil is not successful in creating a polish, a winegalas of olive oil, the same quantity of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of alcohol, shaken together and thoroughly mixed, make a good varnish. This dressing is applied with a soft cloth, and the surface of the wood must be polished with a piece of flannel until thoroughly dry and glossy.—New York World.

HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

A Pretty One That Any Clever Girl Can Make at Home.

No girl need be without a pretty handkerchief case, as it is easy to make one. That shown in the illustration is of white and blue figured silk with linings of white silk. White silk ribbon three inches wide forms the puff or extension and is sewed on very full to give a puffy effect when the



HOMEMADE HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

covers are closed. To make it, cut six pieces of thin cardboard 4½ inches in size. The same number of pieces of silk are needed, three of the figured material and three of plain white. For the bottom take the cardboard and baste one square of figured silk to one piece and one of plain to the other, placing the two together and sewing over and over as in the old fashioned pin balls of our grandmothers' time.

The remaining four squares are cut in two, making four half covers, which lap two over the other two when case is completed. These are covered and put together in the same way as the bottom, being sure that the material is cut larger than the half squares of cardboard, so that when sewed together the material will be perfectly smooth. When all have been covered sew the bottom and covers to the ribbon sides, the ribbon for the covers being divided into fourths, as shown in the illustration.

Girls and Their Clothes.

One of the things that many mothers teach their daughters and seem to regard as one of the paramount virtues is that every garment must be put carefully away as soon as removed.

Often as a girl I spent the night with some friend after a ball and the dress and gloves were put carefully away in a clothes chest or wardrobe. What could be worse? No chance to air and always more or less damp with perspiration.

You will find your garments far fresher and more hygienic if you will spread them out, inside exposed, in an empty room for at least twelve hours before putting them in their places. Have a window open in the room if possible. The members of my family always hang their clothes over chairs before open windows at night all the year around. It is good for the clothing and better for the wearer. The mother who teaches her child to fold each garment carefully and pile one or another in a chair is teaching order, but disregarding health. Order may be heaven's first law, but it is equally true that "cleanliness is akin to godliness."—Exchange.

Not So Terrible.

Physician—You lie awake in bed three or four hours every night? That is bad. I shall have to treat you for chronic insomnia. Caller (whose salary is $14 a week)—Er—no, doctor I don't think it's as bad as that. I simply can't sleep.

Every Action Counts.

There is no action so slight nor so mean but it may be done to a great purpose and ennobled therefore, nor is any purpose so great but that slight actions may help it.—Woman's Life.

THE LOVERS' CANDLES.

An Old Courtship Custom That Still Prevails in Poland.

A quaint old superstition is to this day held in Poland to the effect that two lighted candles cast afloat on the river by two lovers will by their conduct foretell if the course of true love will run smooth or otherwise.

The "lovers' candles" are launched at a very pretty water fete that takes place every summer on that part of the Vistula which runs through Poland. It commences at sunset. The river is thronged with a procession of little boats containing masked ladies and gentlemen. Each person carries two wreaths and two candles, the latter representing the person carrying them and the object of his or her affections. They are lighted, fixed firmly in the center of the wreaths and laid side by side in the water. Should they float down the river close together it is a sign that their lives should be united. Should they drift away from each other it is a sign that the lovers will be parted, and should they only drift asunder for a little way and farther on come together again it is a sign that the loved ones will only be parted for a time and all come right in the end. There is much method and order about the arrangement of this procession. The boats glide along in rows, so many abreast, and after the first row have proved their wreaths they move away to the sides and the others come forward in succession. The river is well illuminated, and a large concourse of people assembles to watch the proceedings. The scene is a charming one and reminds one more of fairyland than of anything else.

MATELESS PIGEONS.

Curious Provision of Nature to End Their Solitude.

"Pigeons are monogamous," said a raiser of those birds for market, "and the female lays but two eggs. One of these is always the egg from which a male is hatched, and the other incloses the future female. If by any accident a cock pigeon loses its mate or a hen pigeon becomes widowed the sympathies of the entire cot go out to the afflicted brother or sister. If it should so happen that a cock should lose his mate and a hen hers, so that they are both mateless at the same time, the afflicted pair soon forget their grief in a new life partnership, and all is serene.

"But if there is a widower in the cot and no convenient widow for him to take to mate, or if there is a widow for whom no widower pigeon is on hand, something must be done to fill the vacancy. Upon the first hen pigeon to nest after the vacancy occurs falls the important duty. If she hasn't hatched her eggs yet she promptly dumps one of the two out of the nest. She never makes a mistake in ejecting the right one. If a widow is to be provided for, the hen throws out the egg containing her future daughter; if a widower is pining for a mate she disposes of the son egg. If she has hatched her egg when a demand arises for her sacrifice she ceases feeding the youngster who will be superfluous and starves it to death. Pigeons grow fast, and, squabhood over, the lone product of that nest becomes mate to the bereaved member of the flock."

Sunday Observance.

Scene, Scotch farmhouse; time, Sunday morning.

Tourist (to farmer's wife)—Can you let me have a glass of milk, please?

Milk is produced and consumed.

Tourist (taking some coppers from his pocket)—A penny, I suppose.

Farmer's Wife—Mon, dae ye no think same o' yersel' tae be buyin' goods on the Sawbath?

Tourist (repocketing the coppers)—Oh, well, there's no harm done. I'm sure I'm much obliged. But won't you have the money for it?

Farmer's Wife—Na, na; I'll no tak' less than saxpence for breakin' the Sawbath!—Leeds Mercury.

Washington and Harvard.

Washington received from Harvard college the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The diploma was voted by the president and fellows of the college at the meeting at Watertown April 3, 1776, "as an expression of the gratitude of this college for his eminent services in the cause of his country and to their society." The signers were President Samuel Langdon, Nathaniel Appleton, John Winthrop, Andrew Eliot, Samuel Cooper and John Wadsworth.

Didn't Know.

There are some persons who cannot take a joke, but Sniggins is not one of them. A "friend" acquainted with Sniggins' frequent changes of abode asked him which he thought was the cheaper—to move or to pay rent.

"I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Sniggins, "I have always moved."—London Telegraph.

Aids to Happiness.

Cultivate the habit of detecting the possibilities for good in things and people; also the habit of letting people know how much you like them. It makes the world a pleasant place.—Woman's Life.

His Scheme.

Creditor—Can't you pay me something on account of that bill you owe me? Debtor—How much do you want? Creditor—I'd like enough to meet the fees of a lawyer to sue you for the balance.

Barks.

The class in natural history, being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered, "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined with it."

Old English Pence.

Halfpence and farthings were not coined in England before the time of Edward I., and until they were the penny, which was then made of silver, was issued deeply indented with a cross in order that it might be broken into two pieces for halfpennies or into four things, or farthings. The silver penny was the first coin of the Anglo-Saxons struck in England. In 1672 an authorized coinage of copper pennies, halfpennies and farthings was established. Silver farthings ceased to be coined under Edward VI. and silver halfpennies under the commonwealth.

HIDDEN GOLD.

The Hoard of Precious Metal That Is Secreted in India.

It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of gold held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Ever since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes. When the maharajah of Burdwan died the stack of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these three rooms was forty-eight feet long and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, washing bowls, jugs and so forth—all of precious metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold mohurs and silver rupees. The door of this and other treasure houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long.

These valuables, according to an ancient custom, were in the custody of the maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her private quarters. Some of them was allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family. The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose. It is undoubtedly a fact that very many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. Gold is also valued on religious grounds. The gods take up great quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals. The habit of hoarding seems to have been induced by ages of misgovernment, during which oppression and violence were rife. No feeling of safety existing, it was natural that the natives should adopt the practice of reducing their wealth to a concentrated shape and hiding it.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The day after you meet the average man he asks you to take sides.

Flattery has a pretty bad name, but it gets better returns than disagreeable candor.

Of this you may be sure—that the black sheep in every family was once the most petted lamb.

When a baby cries in its father's arms he discovers that it is crying because it wants to go to you.

A man never knows until he has fallen into a hole how many paths he might have taken to avoid it.

When two men get their pencils mixed, ever notice how jealously the owner of the longer pencil insists on getting his own back?

Time flies so rapidly that it seems only a few months from the time a boy is crying for a jumping jack until he is paying for it.

Frog Egg Curiosities.

Frogs' eggs are laid before they really become eggs in the true sense of that word. They are always laid under water and when first deposited are covered with a sort of envelope in the shape of a thin membrane. In this shape they are very small, but as soon as they come in contact with the water they rapidly absorb that element and in so doing go through a queer transformation. The thin membrane containing the fluid sensible eggs is quickly changed into great lumps of a clear jelly-like substance, each section joined to the other, the whole forming a string from a few inches to several feet in length. On the hatching of each of these lumps of jelly the eggs come to perfection and in due course of time add their quota to the frog population of the world.

Costly Competitions.

When a new cathedral or a new college is to be built it is well that architects should compete for it, for then, other things being equal, the best man gets the job and the best possible kind of building is assured. Few persons, though, realize what it costs an architect to enter a competition. They do not understand the time and labor that must be devoted to the design, the estimates, etc. There is one firm of architects in this city that spent $2,500 last year on a single competition. This firm entered ten competitions altogether, winning four of them, and the total cost to it was $7,000.

A Tight Ring.

To remove a tight ring from the finger take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly round the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk and, holding it toward the finger, unwind it, and the silk, pressing against the ring, will withdraw it.

Time Limit Fixed.

"Jane, hasn't that young man gone yet?"

"He is just going, papa."

"Jane!"

"Yes, papa."

"In precisely sixty seconds you will say, 'He has just gone.'"

"Yes, papa."

Medical Etiquette.

Medical etiquette, instead of being kept up, as people so often imagine, in the interests of the doctors, is maintained in the interests of the public. It is they, not the doctors, who would suffer most were it done away with.—London Spectator.

The Traveler's Tree.

In the island of Jamaica there is a tree that is greatly admired by all visitors; hence its name—traveler's tree. It is similar to the palm tree, but in shape is like a fan. A curious feature of this tree is that its plume-like leaves sway and bend with the sun and the rain. In rainy weather the leaves bend almost to the ground, but in sunshine they raise themselves to their upright and more graceful position. The effect is very curious, for the leaves of this tree are immense. Any place of consequence in Jamaica has one or more of these specimens, but it is necessary to travel there for a sight of them, for they will not grow in any other climate.

WESTERN CANADIAN EDITORS

A Series of Articles Describing their Lives, their Aims and their Influence.

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ALBERT FENNEL.

ALBERT FENNEL,
Editor of the Morris Herald.

Unequivocally independent in the policy advocated at all times, the Morris Herald has the distinction of being a cleverly edited newspaper as well as having possibly the youngest editor in the Canadian West in the managerial chair.

Recognized as one of the best advertising mediums in southern Manitoba, the Morris Herald, under the managing editorship of Mr. Albert Fennell, has not only become a factor of importance in the business life of southern Manitoba, but also is a force in the social and political affairs of the province, through the fearlessness, originality, and ability of Mr. Fennell as a writer. Mr. Fennel was born in 1882 in Birmingham, England. He began his journalistic life on the staff of the Birmingham Daily Gazette and there acquired, probably, some of that thoroughness of business method and independence of political thought that is a distinctive trait of the majority of the British press.

In the year 1901 Mr. Fennell, attracted by the opportunities offered to a trained young newspaperman, ambitious and energetic, came to Canada and determined upon the province of Manitoba as the field of his efforts.

For about three years Mr. Fennell was constantly engaged as a member of the staffs of several leading western newspapers and during that time acquired a thorough knowledge of western political, social, and business conditions.

Last September the opportunity for individual enterprise, a situation created largely through his own efforts, was given Mr. Fennell and in conjunction with Mr. James Hooper and a few residents of the town of Morris, he obtained control of the Morris Herald.

Realizing the opportunities of a bright and enterprising newspaper in Southern Manitoba, published in as favorable a position as Morris, Mr. Fennell at once saw to it that the mechanical necessities of a first-class weekly paper were adequately supplied and that the job-printing department was furnished with the best of type and the latest machinery.

The Morris Herald maintains a strictly independent course in politics and is a strong advocate of independent thought and actions and believes that the time is not far distant when much of the partizanship, or "partyism," in politics will be done away with, and that people will think and act according to their own individual convictions.

The Morris Herald believes that Independent and Labor candidates will play a conspicuous part in Canadian politics in the near future. While the West may be rather full of newspaper men, the Morris Herald is of the opinion that there is always room at the top of the ladder.

As a leader writer Mr. Fennell has gained considerable reputation and prominence, his scathing manner of criticism and originality of expression being well known in the western newspaper world.

Mr. Fennell is an ardent supporter and advocate of manly sports.

He married, in February, 1905, Miss L. D. Fray, daughter of Mr. R. A. Fray, of California.

The Japanese government has decided that boilers for warships made in Japan outwear boilers made in France.

Turkey is not taking serious notice of Bulgaria's request that the Sultan keep his border troops in order.

Mme. Schwenter-Traschler has been elected a professor at the University of Berne.

The Standard Oil Company has opened negotiations for the purchase of zinc mines in Illinois.

The wave of reform in Chicago disquaded a policeman from continuing on the force.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. A sluggish liver gives a coated tongue, bad breath, constipated bowels. Correct all these by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
HAIR VIGOR.
Ayer's AGUE CURE.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

DARK DAYS FOR JEWS OF RUSSIA

German Publicist, Who Has Traveled Through Empire, Fiercely Arraigns Government.

Berlin.—Startling reports of the condition and future of Russia's 6,000,000 Jews were made recently to the annual meeting of the Central Jewish relief League, of Germany, by Dr. Paul Nathan, a well known Berlin publicist, who has returned from an extensive trip through Russia as the special emissary of the Jewish philanthropists in England, America and Germany, to arrange for the distribution of the relief fund of $1,500,000 raised after the massacres last autumn.

Dr. Nathan paints a horrifying picture of the plight and prospects of his co-religionists, and forecasts at any hour renewed massacres exceeding in extent and terror all which have gone before. He left St. Petersburg with the firm conviction that the Russian Government's studied policy for the solution of the Jewish question is systematic and murderous extermination.

Dr. Nathan read to the meeting a circular addressed last week to the garrison at Odessa, calling upon the soldiers to "arise and crush the traitors who are plotting to upset the holy government of the Czar and substitute for it a Jewish empire."

Dr. Nathan concluded with a passionate appeal to the Jewish money powers of the world to arrest Russia's powers as a borrower. The financiers of the world should call a halt to Russia, not only for humanitarian reasons but for practical reasons. Russia's bankruptcy is an established fact.

Information published here states that a renewed outbreak of the Russian revolution is imminent.

The Central Revolutionary Executive Committee are distributing great quantities of arms and ammunition, particularly bombs. On this occasion the revolutionists will not fight in masses, but in small flying columns, which will employ the bombs as their principal instruments of destruction.

One of the most remarkable features of the movement is the enormous quantities of small bombs available for use. The scheme is to destroy the permanent way of railways and cut telegraph wires simultaneously in many different parts throughout the country. The prosperous quarters of many towns are to be set on fire at a given moment.

Sudden Deaths on the Increase.—People apparently well and happy today, to-morrow are stricken down, and in sixty-nine case out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The "king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within the reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—91

Twelve Million Candle-Power.

London.—A searchlight, invented by E.Cuenod, is now being tested by the chief officers of the French and German armies. The experiments in conjunction with a 24 horse-power motor are said to have provided a light of 1,000,000 candle-power, rendering objects six and one-half miles distant distinctly visible. It is anticipated that the new trials, for which a 40 horse-power motor will be used, will give a 12,000,000 candle-power light.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The immense cattle ranch of 33,000 acres in California has been purchased for $1,000,000.

Baby's Own Tablets for Children.

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine that gives the mother the guarantee of a government analyst that it contains no poisonous opiate and is absolutely safe. This is worth much to every mother who cares for the future welfare of her child. The Tablets are good for the tenderest baby or for the well grown boy or girl and cure all the minor troubles that are inseparable from childhood. Mrs. W. J. Macintosh, Clam Harbor, N.S., says "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation, vomiting and colds and have found them a splendid medicine. I give the Tablets all the credit for the splendid health my little one now enjoys." The mother will always keep a box of these Tablets on hand. They can be got from any druggist of by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

Heavy British Helmets.

London.—According to a German military journal, the British soldier wears a helmet which weighs nearly 1¼ pounds. The helmet of the Prussian infantryman weighs only a trifle over 14 ounces, while the Italian is still better off with a kepi, which turns the scale at between 11 and 12 ounces.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed inflammation can be taken out and this hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Conger Eels.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to broom on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings

A Vanishing Type.

It is melancholy to think that, with all its shortcomings, the days of the bus are numbered. What motorman, with his haggard motor face, will ever take the place of that great artist in horses, who, tucked aloft on his little throne, with a flower in his buttonhole, his whip waving, his hat on one side, his improving conversation, threads his dangerous way through the traffic and yet with an alert eye on the sideshows of life? The easy way with which he skirts destruction without being destroyed is the greatest thing of its kind.—Fortnightly Review.

"Is Dr. Chase Your Doctor?"

Have you Learned to Cure Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation with DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS?

A medicine, like a physician, is selected because of the actual results it is known to bring about. Most people are slow in choosing either physician or medicine until they know of cases in which they have proven successful.

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure of biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

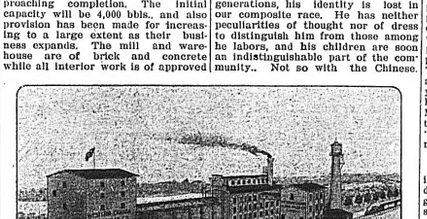
Mr. G. Martin, Fletewode, Sask., writes.—"I desire to bear witness to the indisputable efficacy of Dr. Chase's remedies. I have not written sooner because I wished to be convinced that the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills would accomplish the desired results. In each case in which we have had occasion to use them in our family they have not only brought prompt relief, but have also effected a lasting cure. As I desire always to have Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house in case of sickness, I am enclosing one dollar for five boxes."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book-author, are on every box.

ANOTHER NEW WESTERN INDUSTRY

A 4,000 Barrel Flour Mill Just Completed at St. Boniface, Winnipeg.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., are justly proud of their magnificent plant now rapidly approaching completion. The initial capacity will be 4,000 bbls., and also provision has been made for increasing to a large extent as their business expands. The mill and ware house are of brick and concrete while all interior work is of approved



mill construction of the latest design and this fact coupled with a high class fire protection service, not excelled in America, will give the company the benefit of the lowest possible insurance. The storage elevator is of cement tank construction and together with the working house will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels which is likely to be doubled at at an early date. The working house is equipped with everything possible to make it the most complete and up-to-date milling elevator in the country. Power for the entire system will be obtained from the Lac du Bonnett Power Co. The working house being in operation for the past month while the company expect to have the entire plant running at an early date.

Plant Premiums of Western Horticultural Society.

Following its practice of former years, the Western Horticultural Society is this spring again offering its members the choice of a number of free plant premiums. These premiums are selected with a view to introducing to the members of the Society a choice of plants that have been sufficiently tried to give an assurance of their hardiness and desirability, but that have not yet been introduced as widely as their merits warrant. The plants will be sent out with all charges prepaid.

Each member is entitled to one choice of the following plant parcels:

(a) Three seedling apple trees. These are one-year-old seedlings of the standard varieties grown from seed raised in the northwest.

(b) One plant rudbeckia (golden glow). This is a very hardy perennial that bears bright yellow astor-like flowers.

(c) One plant upright honeysuckle. The upright honeysuckle is one of the most beautiful of the shrubs that will thrive in the Northwest.

(d) Twelve plants strawberries.

(e) One plant Virginia creeper. The Virginia creeper is the most desirable climber for this country.

(f) Six plants raspberries.

(g) Two plants gypsophila paniculata (baby's breath). Hardy perennial with tiny white flowers borne in abundance on long graceful stems.

(h) Six cuttings each of Russian laurel and Russian laurel willow. Both beautiful willows, either for hedges or as single trees.

Any person may take advantage of this distribution by sending the regular membership fee ($1.00 per year) to the secretary-treasurer, Geo. Batho, Box 1310, Winnipeg.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A magnificent statue of Li Hung Chang has been unveiled at Shanghai.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

Chinese Opinion of America.

The Chinaman, unlike the European, regards America as only temporarily his home, preserves his national customs and peculiarities, and finally returns, carrying his savings with him. He is not attracted by our institutions and brings with him no love of American ideals. To him the United States is a field to be exploited, but nothing more. The European casts in his lot with us, mingles with the population, and in a few generations, his identity is lost in our composite race. He has neither peculiarities of thought nor of dress to distinguish him from those among the laborn, and his children are soon an indistinguishable part of the community.. Not so with the Chinese. They are not only distinguished by their dress, language, and habits, but they remain entirely separate and apart from those among whom they dwell. This difference is due not only to the wide dissimilarity in history, tradition and habit, but also to the lack of any permanent or patriotic interest in the land in which they sojourn.

It would require generations to bring our people down to a plane upon which they could compete with the Chinese, and this would involve a large impairment of the efficiency of their work. It is not due to the laboring men of the United States that they should be compelled to labor upon the basis of Chinese coolie labor or stand idle and allow their places to be filled by an alien race with no thought of permanent identification with our country. The American not only produces the wealth of our nation in time of peace but he is also its sure defender in time of war—who will say that his welfare and the welfare of his family shall be subordinated to the interests of those who abide with us for but a time, who, while with us, are exempt from draft or military burden, and who, on their return, drain our country of its currency? A foreign landlord system is almost universally recognized as a curse to a nation, because the rent money is sent out of the country. Chinese immigration on a large scale would give us all the evil effects of foreign landlordism in addition to its other objectionable features. — William Jennings Bryan in "Success Magazine."

War Balloons.

Berlin.—The Kaiser has turned his attention to aerial navigation, with special reference to war.

His Majesty has been spurred to this effort by the announcement that the French Government has adopted a navigable airship, invented by M. Juillot, a French engineer, for use in war by the French army. The Emperor feels strongly that Germany ought not to lag behind in this respect, and probably owing to the difficulty he might experience in persuading the Reichstag to vote sufficient funds for the purpose, he decided to obtain money by private subscriptions.

He therefore appealed to the patriotism of four Jewish millionaires who are prominent in the commercial life of Berlin, and between them they have subscribed £50,000 to form a company to carry out the experiments necessary to ascertain which type of airship is most suitable for military purposes.

The Oldest Woman.

In a refuge for the aged in Madrid there is now a woman who has claims to being the oldest of her sex in the world. She is an Andalusian and was born in Granada in 1781. She has lived in Madrid for 103 years and has been the mother of twenty-one children, all of whom are dead, though most of them lived to a fairly old age. There is nothing emaciated or cadaverous about the old woman. The skin has a healthy appearance, there is color in the cheeks, and her eye is still clear and bright. The surgeon in charge of the home thinks she may still live a considerable time. —New York Tribune.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH.

Copper Chopped Out of the Rocks in Large Chunks by Eskimos.

In view of Ontario's claim to a large tract of land lying along the shores of the Hudson's Bay, and the possibility that the Temiscaming railway may be extended into the territory, information on the resources of that vast northern country is of unusual interest. The latest news is that brought by William Beech, of Winnipeg, a prospector, who has just returned from an exploration trip of several months' duration. Samples of copper, mica, plumbago, and iron he has brought back, and reports having seen particles of gold in the possession of a Hudson's Bay Company factor. Copper, he says, abounds in the vicinity of Chesterfield's Inlet, and is chopped out of the rocks in large chunks by the Eskimos and explorers. The natives hammer it into pipes, trinkets and dishes, or use it to patch guns.

The plumbago deposits are in the neighborhood of Fort Churchill he declares to be very valuable, and a Winnipeg newspaper pronounces his samples of very high grade. Mica is also very common, both white and brown. Near Churchill also he found samples of iron ore, but the value of the deposit is not yet known. One important point is that the ore is on the shores of the bay, and could be loaded on vessels direct from the mines. Mr. Beech says that several prospectors are at work in the district, among them J. W. Tyrell, late of the Geological Survey, and Lieut. Col. Turnbull, but to Beech belongs the distinction of staking the first mining claim on Hudson Bay and registering it with the Dominion Government.

Both Got Annuity.

A Scottish life officer sold an annuity to Mr. Patrick Maloney, and paid until they recently were long ago about 100, when they sent an inspector to Tipperary to interview the annuitant, and to make sure they were paying the money to the proper person. The emissary called at the cottage and asked if Mr. Pat Maloney was in. No, he was in the field plowing. A contentious working plowman seemed rather an anomaly. The insurance man found the field, and a man about 60 at work. "Are you Mr. Patrick Maloney?" he said. "I am." "Are you the Mr. Maloney who draws the annuity from the ——— Insurance Company?" "Yis, bedad, and mi father before me."

Some persons are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. These should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.

Eighty Years Old—Catarrh Fifty Years

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write Grace Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says: "I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—91

Woman Cave Dweller.

Sydney.—A woman has been found living in a cave on the seashore near South Freemantle, Australia. When discovered she declared that she was unable to find employment and had been living there for five weeks.

Eugene Carriere, one of the most modern and most unique French painters died at Paris of cancer of the throat.

The United States cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston are proceeding from Port Said, Egypt, to Colombo, Ceylon.

Berlin despatches deny that Chancellor Von Buelow of Germany has lost the confidence of the emperor.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands, J.M.CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.

At Lausanne University Mlle. Battlar has received her diploma as consulting engineer.

The Victoria Falls, in Africa, can now be reached by a modern train de luxe.

HIS WIFE'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes $1 and $2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

NO ADULTERATION OR COLORING MATTER IMPURITIES OF ANY KIND IN

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA

Put up in sealed lead packets to preserve its many excellent qualities.

40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers.

Highest Award at St. Louis 1904.

Imperial Maple Syrup
Always Satisfactory
Ask your dealer for Imperial Maple Syrup. Do not allow him to substitute an inferior article because it is cheaper.

Woman's Health

Every woman may be attractive. Bright eyes, pink cheeks and red lips are her nature-given right. A sallow skin, lack of animation, low spirits and weak nerves may be avoided by the use of Beecham's Pills, a remedy that well deserves the confidence of every woman. Again and again they have proved to be invaluable at those recurring times when so many women feel debilitated and suffer from nervousness, headache and depression. It is wonderful the way these pills assist Nature and relieve the suffering.

Every woman who values health and good looks should become a user of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

The Origin of the Garter.

Somebody has been trying to disprove the old story about the origin of the British Order of the Gartor. The legend has it that Edward III. of England picked up the garter of the Countess of Salisbury, and handed it to her with the famous words:—"Honi soit qui mal y pense," the motto of the order. There has been recently found in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris a written account made by command of Henry VIII. when he bestowed the order on Francis I. of France. This story is that Richard Couer de Leon, while in the Holy land, fastened leather thongs around the knees of his allies or followers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry. The story does not fit the motto of the order, which is a tribute to the character of the fair fourteenth century countess, of whom and Edward, alas, the French chroniclers tell their tales.

For Inflammation of the Eyes.—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with the complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

Advices from Switzerland say that Maxim Gorky is leaving there for America.

Rheumatism—What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in six hours and cures in one to three days.—90

The operating expenses of Portugal's railways are only 48 per cent. of the receipts.

They Drive Pimples Away.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

A $5,000,000 three per cent state bond issue has been authorized at Copenhagen.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The interior department has issued a new edition of the homestead map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

The Lyman D. Morse Advertising agency, of New York, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in America, has found it expedient owing to growth of business to adapt its name to its enlarged sphere of operation by changing its business style to the Morse International Agency, 38 Park Row, New York. Owing to the necessity for larger offices, the corporation will move its offices on May 1 to the Revillon building, 19 West 34th street, New York.

Three hundred and fifteen miles of the Manila-Shanghai cable have already been laid.

Jean Baptiste Millet, the artist brother of Jean Francois Millet, the famous painter, died in Paris.

Japanese papers are praising Jacob H. Schiff for his services in raising Japanese loans in America.

Gold Standard

FOR ICE CREAM, BAKING OR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WHERE A HIGH GRADE ESSENCE IS REQUIRED,

Gold Standard

FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE "GUARANTEED THE BEST"

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

FOR

Over a Quarter of a Century

we have successfully treated nervous diseases caused by Drink and Drugs. 500,000 cures is our record. We speak truly and say that failure to obtain a cure by Keeley Treatment is a failure of the man and not our methods. Send for facts.

Address in confidence

THE KEELEY CURE
133 Osborne St., Winnipeg.

A LABEL Like This

Attached to any Garment is a Guarantee of
GOOD MATERIAL
GOOD WORKMANSHIP
and Good Wear ng Qualities

When Buying OVERALLS, PANTS, VESTS, SMOCKS, or WORKINGMEN'S SHIRTS

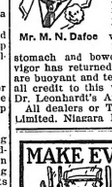
See that each article bears a label like above

Insist on Getting
"King of the Road" Brand
And Take no Other

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED

A TORONTO MAN TRIES

Something New and is Delighted. Feels Like a Boy.



Mr. M. N. Dafoe

Mr. M. N. Dafoe, 29 Colborne St., Toronto, says:

"I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for years. I have been treated by doctors and have taken many medicines with only temporary relief. Since using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. I find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my days are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to this wonderful remedy—Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill."

All dealers or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited. Niagara Falls, Ont. 601

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT—no matter how bad the weather You cannot afford to be without a TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUIT OR SLICKER

When you buy look for the SIGN OF THE FISH

CUSHING BROS. CO.
LIMITED.

BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

will do well to remember that we carry the largest and most

COMPLETE STOCK OF . . .

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS.

and finish of all kinds to be found anywhere, also

BUILDING PAPER, SHELLAP, ROOFING, etc.

No order too small to receive our most careful attention.

K. M. BYERS,
MANAGER RED DEER YARD

H. W. HOSKIN — R. F. HOARE

Just arrived a carload of

Canada Carriage Co.

BUGGIES AND DEMOCRATS

We invite you to come and inspect before buying. We guarantee satisfaction.

We also have a splendid assortment of New Machinery & wagons just come in.

So don't forget to see—

H. W. Hoskin & Co.

MILLINERY . . .

A choice selection of English, American and French Headware for Ladies, Misses and Children. Flowers being the chief feature in millinery this season, our stock has been carefully chosen and many beautiful designs and blending of color's are on show.

Hats remodelled and own materials used if desired. A large consignment of Shirt Waists have arrived, prices to suit all. Agent for the Manitoba Hair Goods Co.

E. ST. CLAIR - ROSS AVE.

Purdy & Co.

LINOLEUM

A DOZEN DIFFERENT PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.

From 50c. up to $1.25 a yard at

A. B. PURDY'S Furniture Store.

COULTAS' the leading Photographer,

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO, GAETZ AVE.

WANTED.

1000 LIVE HOGS

Highest Market Price.

Forrester & Reed

Local News.

There is a food supply sufficient for three weeks in Trisco.

Note the furniture 'Ad' of F. Mott.

Get the habit of using Red Deer flour. It is excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. Darlow of Alix were in town last week.

Mrs. and Miss Stent returned to Lacombe on Friday last.

Lettuce, radishes and strawberries at Mrs. Jarvis'

Mr. C. W. Rowley of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Calgary was in town on Friday.

The census of Manitaba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be taken on June 24th.

Mr. S. P. Fream, Editor of The Province, Innisfail, was in town on Friday last.

Note the change of 'Ad' by Latimer & Botterill. It is of interest to farmers.

See the large display 'ad' of W. B. Finlay, the enterprising photographer.

Reinholt & Co. have sold over thirty teams this spring as the result of their 'ad' in the News.

FOR SALE.—A new frame Cottage and Lot. The lot is 50 x 150. A very desirable residence. —Apply at NEWS OFFICE.

Messrs. Postill & Paterson have disposed of their general store business to Mr. Lord of Winnipeg.

Miss Grieve of Sault St. Marie Ont., is visiting her brother Mr. R. W. Grieve.

Captain Cottingham and H. H. Drake planted a quantity of wild rice in Burnt Lake a short time ago.

Messrs. Butcher and Frazer of Content were in Red Deer on Wednesday.

The Gaetz Valley School district will open school for the first on Monday, May 14th.

Remember the lovely landscape paintings to be given away at M. Jarvis' shop next Wednesday.

Mr. Meers has begun the erection of his steam Laundry buildings at the corner of Blower and McKenzie streets.

The cement steps being installed in front of the Love block are the workmanship of Mr. Folmer who is working for Mr. H. Reinholt.

Rev. Dr. Jno. McDougall of Calgary spent a day with Principal Rice at the Industrial School last week.

The Mayor and all the members of the Council went north on yesterday's train on business connected with the Red Deer bill.

The Junior League of the Methodist Church enjoyed themselves at a picnic Saturday afternoon in the grove on Poplar St.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pope and Messrs. Herbert, Page, Bainfield and Milligan of Pine Lake were in town on Thursday.

The Customs receipts of the Dominion for the ten months ending April 30th show an increase of $3,777,150 over last year.

Miss Forster, of Lake Kenabik spent a few days in town last week the guest of Mrs. Dr. Denovan.

We are asked to announce that the famous Jubilee Singers will be here on May 29th in the Opera House. Further announcement next week.

Mr. John Reid, eldest son of Peter Reid sold his farm about six miles north of town to Hermam Hamilton from Missouri, Mr. A. B. Nash put the deal through.

Mr. F. E. Davis of Grenfell, Sask., General agent of the Uxbridge Piano Co. was in town last week the guest of his cousin Jas. A. Youmans.

Don't forget the Maple Sugar social at Mrs. G. W. Smith's on Tuesday evening, May 15th, given by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church. A good time is assured to all. Admission 25c.

We regret to find ourselves so handicapped this week on account of a printer disappointing us as not to be able to run our usual amount of matter. Some of our most important material had to be left over.

On Sunday last the banns of matrimony were published at St. Lukes Church, Red Deer between Mr. Samuel Duncan McConnell and Miss Violet Amelia Kellaway

FOR SALE.—I have Alberta Red Winter Wheat for sale at $1.00 per bushel, delivered. Brumpton & Gaetz are my agents, who will take orders and deliver the wheat. Call on them soon if you want any.—W. L. THOMPSON, Spring Coulee, Alta.

Rev. William Reid, late of Glasgow Scotland will preach at the Baptist church next Lord's day at 11 and 7.30; also at Shady Nook at 3 p. m. Mr. Reid is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Innisfail.

Miss Becker, of Minneapolis, has taken a position with Mrs. Jarvis as trimmer and decorator. Miss Becker is well known in the Eastern States where she has been working in the wholesale houses for years.

Mr. P. Panrucker has taken over the business of Mr. C. Reed and as he had had experience in this line, will no doubt do well. See his new 'ad' in the old place. We bespeake for him every success.

W. H. Millen M. D. of South Woodslee, Ont. has purchased the former Gaetz ranche of Smith Bros. and has moved in with his family. His brother Thos. Miller and family are also new settlers in that district.

Mr. W. Postill returned last week from a lengthy tour through the range country. He is establishing a thoroughbred Shorthorn ranch at a point on the Red Deer river about 60 miles southeast where he will breed about 100 to 150 head. Mr. Postill is a thorough cattle man and should do well at this business.

Mr. W. E. Trump is enlarging his workshop and showroom on the west side of Gaetz Ave. His work is increasing so rapidly that it has become necessary to largely increase his staff and secure larger quarters. When these improvements are completed he will have a commodious showroom for wall paper in front and a workroom in the rear.

The Windson Hotel was opened to the public yesterday.

Mr. A. Scott the popular manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, having resigned his position. Mr. D. M. Sanson takes the management of this branch. Mr. Sanson comes from Toronto, is a banker of experience and a pleasant gentleman to meet.

"San Francisco's Horror of Earthquake & Fire," is the title of an interesting book recording the recent disaster, giving full details and profusely illustrated by photos taken before and after the disaster. Mr. Longson of Red Deer has been appointed sole Agent for the sale of the work and will be pleased to show anyone a sample copy. The price $1.50 puts this excellent record within the reach of all classes.

For the next thirty days Mrs. Jarvis will give to every customer a handsome oil painting, painted by a German artist Mr. Otto Weiss. His work will be on view on Wednesday in the window from 2 to 5, where you can see the work done for yourself This offer is only for thirty days and we will give a landscape 16x 20 for $5.00 worth of goods or 20 x 24 for $10.00 worth. Remember the work is done while you are waiting and Mr Weiss will only be working in the window for a few days and this opportunity of seeing him should not be missed.

Died.

Chas. Holstrand, who formerly lived at Burnt Lake, died on Monday, April 9th of paralysis. Deceased was 67 yrs. of age, and at time of death resided in Knox town, Wisconsin.

Sexton Wanted.

For the Presbyterian church, duties to commence at once. Particulars from D. S. Long Esq. as to duties and salary.

Lost

A Bob-tail COLLIE DOG, black and tan color, with a white ring around neck. Answers to the name of "Mike." Anyone harboring him will be prosecuted. Reward to anyone leaving him at THE ALBERTA HOTEL, Red Deer.

AUCTION SALE.

Having been favored with instructions from P. P. LEKVOLD, Esq., I will sell by Public Auction at his farm, the N.W. quarter of Sec. 13, Tp. 38, Rge. 2, within half mile of the Post office at Evarts, on

THURSDAY, MAY 10th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP.

3 Mares and 2 Geldings, 5 and 6 years old; 4 Dairy Cows, 2 with calves at foot; 6 Yearling Heifers; 1 Yearling Bull; 2 Calves (this year's); 1 Binder; 1 Mower; 1 Hay Rake; 2 Wagons; 1 Breaking Plow; 1 Stubble Plow; 1 set Drag Harrows; 2 Double Sets Harness; 1 good Cook Stove; 1 Heater; 1 Churn; 1 De Laval Cream Separator; 1 Sewing Machine; 1 Grindstone; Furniture, Crockery, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—Six months' Credit on Joint Bankable Notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. All sums of $15 and under, Cash.

For further particulars apply

ARTHUR B. NASH, Auctioneer

Strayed.

From the premises of John Allen, Penhold on Thursday, May 3. two cows; one a black Holstein, no particular marks, eight years old, the other a pale red Jersey cow, branded W. B. on right rump. When last seen red cow had a rope around neck. Finder will please communicate with owner.

Worth Investigating.

Farm for Sale.

Quarter Section of A1 land, 12 miles west of Red Deer, on main road to Evarts, within half mile of Burnt Lake Post Office, Church, School and Store within one mile, 20 acres broken, 16 acres fenced, living spring of pure water, will make a first-class wheat farm. Price for immediate sale, $8 per acre. Apply to

OUIMETTE, WRIGHT & Co.
Red Deer.

FOR SALE

Fresh Milch Cows with Calves, 4 Yearling Steers, 1 Grade Bull, 3 years old.

C. J. B. WARD, Willowdale.

RED DEER HOSPITAL

For the inanimate. The only institution in the town which can guarantee a cure every time for any complaint in any thing.

Special Wards for Bicycles and Guns

Tincture of emery wheel and grindstone for knives and scissors.

Pocket Knives 5 cents per blade.
Table knives 5 cents each.
Carvers 15 cents each.
Scissors 10 cents each.
File Lotion (outward application) for Saws
Buck and Hand Saws, 25 cents.
Cross-cut, 50 cents.

Fred. Hart,
House Surgeon, Repair Shop.

Note Change of Address from Gaetz Ave. to East end of Alexander street, opposite Bert Alford's office.

THE
McDonald Dunlop Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE
Commission Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents
REPRESENTING

The Lumsden Roller Mills
The Vogel Packing Co'y.
The "Armour" Limited
The M. R. Smith Biscuit and Confectionery Co.
The Blairmore Lime Mfg. Co.
The Moyie Lumber & Milling Company.
Lever Bros. "Sunlight Soap"
The Hygiono-Kola Wine Co.
Dalton Bros. "Dish-towel" Soap.
The Guelph Foundry Co., Ltd.
The W. R. Jocob & Co., Ltd., Biscuit Mfg.

FRUIT & PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS
Correspondence Solicited.

P.O. BOX 363. Calgary, Alta.

B. P. ALFORD

DEALER IN
CATTLE & HORSES

Good stock always on hand for sale

COMMISSION AGENT

GAETZ AVE., RED DEER

H. G. STONE

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
GAETZ AVE. SOUTH.

Wall Papers . . .

Our Papers are the best.
Our Papers are the lowest

Borders cost you the same price per roll as the paper they match. We can sell you as cheap as T. Eaton can Give us a call and be convinced.

SIGNS . . .

Our Sign Writer is an expert second to none. We can give you any kind of a sign and our prices are extremely low, sketches and estimates furnished free.

Walter E. Trump
Painter & Paperhanger,
Phone 76 & 36. Shop: Gaetz Ave.

WASKASOO EXPRESS.

General Transfer and TOWN DELIVERY.
Rig Meets All Trains.
Trunks brought and taken from depot.
ICE—Pure, Clean delivered daily in quantities to suit buyer.

J. WOOD, PROP.
PHONE 67.

RED DEER
TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Agents, WINNIPEG, Man.
C. S. LOTT, Agent, CALGARY, Alta.
For plans, etc., apply to H. H. GAETZ, RED DEER.

BETWEEN
SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

Seeding being finished, we have three months before sending forth the McCormick Binder to gather the Golden Grain. Still, we have other duties to perform. We must now turn our attention to the Plow trade.

BREAKING AND SUMMER FALLOWING.

If you are looking for a Plow for this purpose you cannot afford to buy until you inspect our stock. Our **J. G. C. Sulky** for Breaking and Stubble is unexcelled; there are none better, and lots not half so good. For this month we offer exceptional inducements to have you try one. Either Gang or Sulky. Call and get our terms.

This is the month for buying that nice TOP BUGGY you promised yourself. We expect another carload in any day.

ROLLERS and CULTIVATORS are the next implements you require at this season of the year. Just a few of them left.

Always a full line of McCormick Mowers & Rakes on hand.

Last, but not least, the Separator. Its name has become the Household word, "McIntyre."

Latimer & Botterill,
Red Deer and Calgary.

Men's High Grade Clothing.

Right up to the minute in every respect.

If you have been unable to get a good fit elsewhere, come in and try one of our suits on. They will be sure to please you.

We have just received 60 more of those High Grade Suits . . . .

which have made our clothing department so popular with the particular dressers . . .

Men's Two Piece Suits at 8.50 each
Men's Tweed Suits $5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50 and 15.00
Men's Fancy Summer Vests - $1.50 up
Men's Raincoats - $7.50, 10.00, 12.50
Men's Short Overcoats - - $10.00

HILL & HORN,

GENERAL MERCHANTS - RED DEER

Agents for the "Barrington Hat."

When seeing is painful, immediate relief is obtained from our scientifically adapted glasses.

H. H. GAETZ
OPTICIAN.